Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,088. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: GENERALLY FAIR, PRECEDED BY SHOWERS.

Stock market fairly active, decidedly strong.

Wheat, 78½ cents; corn, 31⅝ cents; cotton, 8 cents.

Real Estate.—Page 6.

Court Calendars.—Page 6.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Hotel Arrivals and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.

Business Troubles.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 12.

News of the Railroads.—Page 12.

Sporting news.—Page 3.

Mr. Crawford of St. Louis, who discharged twelve free-silver employes, has re-employed the men.

Cardinal Satolli went sightseeing yesterday, visiting several churches, the Weather Bureau tower, a cable power house, and other objects of interest. He bought a hat.—Page 11.

L. V. Stephens, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, is threatened with blindness.

The Mayor declares that he has made no decision in the case of Police Commissioner Andrews.—Page 11.

The National Sanitary Convention will meet in Brooklyn to-day.—Page 9.

The condition of the coal trade indicates that there will be no increase in prices in the near future.—Page 9.

Attorney General Hancock defines two methods of voting a split ticket.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle of San Francisco were held in London yesterday in $200,000 to answer the charge of shoplifting on a large scale. Mr. Castle is a San Francisco merchant, and the reputation of the couple at home is blameless.—Page 9.

The Public Hackmen's Union, composed of drivers who own their cabs and horses, has decided to cut the rates to 25 cents a mile.—Page 9.

The transatlantic ship Europe bumped the Jersey Central ferryboat Central yesterday, breaking the guard rail and scaring the ferry passengers.—Page 9.

Corp. Frank Havern of the Twelfth Regiment, State troops, has been fined by a court-martial on charges of intoxication, disrespect to superiors, and disobedience of orders.—Page 9.

Three doctors and a nurse have resigned from the Eastern District Hospital because fishballs are too often an article of food.—Page 9.

Winawer is still leading man in the Buda-Pesth chess tournament, Tschigorin is second and Pillsbury third.—Page 9.

Gen. Collis and Controller Fitch had a dispute yesterday before the Gas Commission respecting the use of iron poles for electric lights.—Page 9.

The war correspondents' memorial at Gapland, Md., will be dedicated Friday next.—Page 7.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, appointed three women lawyers receivers yesterday. These are the first instances of the sort that have occurred in State courts here.—Page 8.

From the Minnesota crowds which Mr. Bryan met yesterday there came nearly as many cheers for McKinley as for Bryan.—Page 2.

Thirty buildings were destroyed by Monday night's fire at Great Barrington, Mass.

Leaders of Tammany Hall deny that Gov. Altgeld is coming to New-York to make a political speech.—Page 8.

The storm of rain and wind that has prevailed in this vicinity for several days has abated, and ships went to sea yesterday.—Page 3.

The effect of the Court of Appeals' decision in the case of Doyle, accused of incumbering sidewalks, is that anybody may complain to the Bureau of Incumbrances, and not those only who are more immediately affected.—Page 8.

Sir William Harcourt has resigned the position of leader of the English Liberal Party, as successor to Lord Rosebery, and announces his intention of retiring from Parliament.—Page 5.

Major McKinley made two speeches yesterday chiefly devoted to the tariff.—Page 2.

C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary of the Tax Department, was secretly married in September to Miss Alys Foxcroft.—Page 8.

The price of bar silver yesterday dropped to 64½ cents an ounce, the lowest figure it has reached in three years. Belief in the approaching defeat of Bryan is generally supposed to be the cause. Wheat reached its highest point in the present movement.

Wheat took another jump in the Chicago pit yesterday.

A conference of Roman Catholic prelates, it is reported, will be held to-day at Archbishop Corrigan's residence to consider the division of the Archdiocese of New-York, Buffalo to be the new archdiocese.

Statistics of exports in September, and nine months ending with September, of breadstuffs, mineral oils, and provisions, show increases over figures for the same periods last year.—Page 7.

The Court of Appeals has decided that John Hoch and Arthur Mayhew must die in the electric chair.—Page 7.

Prince Hilkoff, Russian Imperial Minister of Ways and Communications, is in Chicago, the guest of prominent railroad and other business men.

It is reported a combination has been effected by which Secretary Carlisle is to succeed Senator Blackburn.

Passengers on the steamship Old Dominion spent many perilous hours during the recent gale. The rudder chain broke twice.

Bausch was formally notified yesterday of his candidacy for Coroner on the Tammany ticket.—Page 8.

The acquittal of a number of saloon keepers of Jersey City, tried for selling liquor on Sundays, has discouraged the prosecuting officers, and a number of cases may be dismissed.—Page 11.

"Ian Maclaren" appeared in Carnegie Music Hall last night and gave his first public reading in America.—Page 8.

Steamships arriving in port on both sides of the Atlantic report having sighted the American liner Paris, proceeding on her way at reduced speed.—Page 5.

The Populist Executive Committee issued an address, which is regarded as a rebuke to "Tom" Watson and a request that he get off the National ticket.

The National Democrats have placed in nomination a candidate for Congress in each of the thirty-four districts of New-York, with one exception.—Page 2.

Bishop Potter will consecrate the chapel of the new St. Luke's Hospital Saturday morning next.—Page 8.

### Gen. Bragg's New Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin was to-day appointed by Attorney General Harmon special assistant to the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. His duties will be to aid the District Attorney in prosecuting the suits of the United States against the Manufacturers' Investment Company of Wisconsin to recover a large tract of land, about the ownership of which there has been for some time a dispute. Gen. Bragg was of the commission that under a Congressional enactment made an investigation of the facts of this ownership on behalf of the Government. Gen. Bragg was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President before the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis.

## SILVER AT LOWEST POINT

### CHEAPER NOW THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

**The White Metal Can Now Be Bought for Sixty-four and One-half Cents an Ounce—At This Rate a Silver Dollar's Actual Worth Is Only 49.88 Cents—While the Price of Silver Decreases Wheat Reaches Its Highest Point.**

Coincident with another increase in the price of wheat of 1⅛ cents per bushel, commercial bar silver declined yesterday to 64½ cents an ounce, the lowest figure touched in three years. With pure bar silver at 64½ cents and ounce the actual value of a silver silver at 64½ cents an ounce, the actual dollar is only 49.88 cents.

The advance in wheat in the Produce Exchange was attended by more activity and speculative interest than has characterized the grain market here for the past few days. The Produce Exchange quotation for December wheat at Monday's closing was 75⅝ cents a bushel. The opening price yesterday morning was 76½ and the exciting trading throughout the day was entirely within a small fraction of that figure. The wheat pit was filled to overflowing with brokers at the outset, and after a few minutes of lively trading the price receded to 76⅜. Subsequently it recovered, and slowly rose to 76⅞, the highest figure yet reached in the present movement.

Reports by cable from Liverpool and private dispatches from Chicago were both favorable to a strong and rising grain market, and corn and oats moved up in sympathy with wheat. In Liverpool wheat and corn were each 1d. higher yesterday morning than on the day before, and in Chicago an advance of 1 cent a bushel on wheat was reported very early in the day. The fact that the heavy foreign demand for American wheat shows no signs of diminishing naturally gives impetus to the upward movement in prices here and in Chicago; it also prompts a great deal of buying for storage in this country, as some of the big operators look for considerably higher prices a few weeks hence. At the close of the market yesterday wheat was firm at 76½ asked for December futures, and corn was 32⅜ bid for the same month.

There has been but little demand for silver certificates in the speculative market recently. Trading in bullion has been fairly active, however, and exports of silver are stimulated by the cheapness in price. Bullion dealers in this city say that the lowest figures have not been reached, either with listed certificates or commercial bar silver.

Zimmerman & Forshay, the Wall Street bullion brokers, are selling "calls" on both gold and silver. The gold "calls" are for amounts of $5,000 and upward at par, and are good until Dec. 31. The silver "calls" are for listed bullion certificates, in lots of 5,000 ounces or upward, at 70 cents per ounce, and are also good until Dec. 31.

### THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

**Prices Took Another Jump in the Pit Yesterday Morning.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The wheat market started with a jump of about 1⅜ cents per bushel, much to the disgust of many of the bulls, who had sold their long wheat yesterday. The sudden advance was principally because of the strength with which the Liverpool market had started.

A matter which was reported yesterday, and which excited very little local comment, may possibly have had more influence upon speculative sentiment in England than it had here. That refers to the estimate of 824,000 bushels reduction in the visible supply of the United Kingdom last week, notwithstanding the recent heavy shipments from this side and from other surplus-producing countries.

The range of prices in different parts of the pit at the same moment at the opening was a wide one. December sold at from 70⅜ to 70⅞ cents, very sparingly at the extremes, but heavily at from 70⅜ to 70¾ cents. The closing price yesterday was 69⅛ cents. The figures given marked almost the entire range of the forenoon's fluctuations, the only exception being a dip to 70¼ cents as the culminating point of a gradual reaction, which set in after the opening splurge, but that was followed by a second rise to 70⅞ cents before 12 o'clock. The price of December had numerous fluctuations between 70⅜ cents and 70¾ cents, and finally rested at 70¼ cents and 70⅜ cents, or 1¼ cents rise for the day.

### Gold to Arrive This Week.

More than $5,000,000 in gold is due to arrive here from Europe within the next six days. Engagements have already been made at the Bank of England for about £600,000, which has not yet been shipped, so that by the latter part of next week fully $8,000,000 will have been added to the imports, raising the grand total to about $62,000,000. Muller, Schall & Co. expect one or two large consignments to-day or to-morrow. The demand for currency from the West and South has diminished greatly this week. The Sub-Treasury transfers yesterday amounted to only $75,000.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Included in the withdrawals from the Bank of England to-day was £160,000 for shipment to the United States.

### Friendly Scuffle Ends in Death.

FORT WADSWORTH, S. I., Oct. 13.—A friendly scuffle between two soldiers of the United States artillery last night resulted in the death of Michael McHugh, twenty-one years of age, who enlisted from Jersey City June 11. He and Thomas Hyland scuffled in the gallery of the barracks, which is about 25 feet from the ground. An iron railing runs around it. They struggled against the railing, and both went over, falling to the stone walk of the barracks. McHugh's head struck against the walk, fracturing his skull. He died in about an hour.

Hyland fell on top of McHugh.

### Hosiery Company Resumes.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, which suspended indefinitely a month ago because, as it was said by the officials, of the uncertainty of the political outlook, resumed operations this morning.

### Excise Special Agent Resigns.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman has received the resignation of J. J. N. Symes of New-York City as a special agent under the Raines liquor tax law.

## PERILOUS HOURS AT SEA.

**The Old Dominion in a Great Gale—Rudder Chain Breaks.**

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—Passengers on the Old Dominion of the Old Dominion Line arrived in this city just before noon today, having been sent by rail over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Newport News.

They tell a story of rough experience on the sea. Three hours after leaving New-York Saturday afternoon a stiff northeast wind arose that soon developed into a fearful gale, and the crew and passengers until last night had troubles such as they never wish to go through again.

One of the passengers, W. M. Lathrop, editor of The Carbondale (Penn.) Leader, told the following story:

"The passengers behaved well, though badly frightened, until about midnight Saturday, when the rudder chain snapped, leaving the boat without guiding power for many minutes. Of that moment, Capt. Blakeman said afterward: 'I would not have given 10 cents for all the lives on the boat at that time.'

"When, after a terrible experience in the wind and overlapping water, the rudder chain was repaired, the passengers took some new courage, but an hour later, when the chain broke again, every one, if the truth be told, gave up completely.

"One passenger tried to borrow a revolver with which to shoot himself, and another offered all his property to any one who would guarantee safety to port."

Mr. Lathrop said Capt. Blakeman declared it was his worst experience in twenty-seven years' life on the sea, and no one found it hard to believe that he was not exaggerating.

### The Jamestown Also in the Gale.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13.—The Old Dominion iron steamship Jamestown, which left here for New-York at 6:30 o'clock Saturday night, met the hurricane of that night and Sunday and had to put back to this port when off Atlantic City, owing to a shortage of coal. She arrived here about 2 o'clock this morning. Her officers report that at times the vessel almost laid on her side, so rough was the sea.

For many hours the ship was able to make only four knots per hour, and when off Atlantic City, N. J., the supply of coal grew so low that the Captain determined to run before the wind back to this port. Some of the perishable cargo suffered, but all in the hold of the vessel was uninjured.

The Jamestown carried a good many passengers, all of whom were extremely sick. Many of the passengers left for New-York by rail this morning.

## POLITICAL DUEL POSSIBLE.

**Free-Silver Statesmen of Kentucky Exchange Warm Letters.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—John D. Carroll of Henry County and C. J. Bronston of Lexington, defeated candidate for the Seventh District free-silver Democratic nomination for Congress, are on the point of fighting a duel.

The trouble is said to have grown out of Mr. Carroll's failure to support Mr. Bronston after he (Carroll) had no chance of winning. Words passed between the two men, and Carroll told Bronston unless he apologized he would have to answer to him personally.

Bronston has not apologized, and it is believed that correspondence has been passing between the two men since the convention, the contents of which would be sensational in the extreme if made public.

## DEPENDS ON THE ELECTION.

**A Wedding That Will Never Occur if Bryan Is Successful.**

LIGONIER, Ind., Oct. 13.—Miss Grace Dawes of La Grange County is the accepted fiancée of W. E. Kener, a Milwaukee traveling salesman.

The couple had determined to marry Oct. 20, but in attestation of their political faith, both being Republicans, the prospective bride and bridegroom have agreed in writing that if McKinley is elected they will seal their courtship in vows of wedlock Nov. 4, but if defeated the engagement is to be broken.

The contract certifies that neither is ever to marry if Bryan is elected.

### Two Desperate Outlaws Killed.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 13.—In a fight between a posse headed by Marshal Heck Thomas and the Green gang of outlaws, at Oolagh, I. T., last night, two of the outlaws were killed and the others captured. The dead men are "Jim" Green and his brother, and they were members of one of the worst gangs of desperadoes in Indian Territory. The Greens have been actively on the road for three months, and their coolness and skill in robberies gave rise to the belief that they were in many affairs charged to the Cook gang. Last night Green and his gang rode into Oolagh, forty miles west of Fort Smith, for the purpose of robbing the town, but encountered Heck Thomas and party, and a fight followed, which proved most disastrous to them. Thomas is the man who ran "Bill" Doolin to earth.

### Candidate Threatened with Blindness.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—State Treasurer "Lon" V. Stephens, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is threatened with blindness. He has just returned from a three weeks' trip in the East, and left yesterday for his home, in Jefferson City. His eyes are badly inflamed, and his physician declares it absolutely necessary that he remain in a darkened room for at least ten days. His left eye is in such condition that it is feared the sight cannot be restored.

### Canada Yields to Our Custom.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 13.—The Dominion Government has decided to proclaim the last Thursday in November, the 26th, this year, as Thanksgiving Day throughout Canada. Canada formerly appointed Thanksgiving Day earlier in the month, and the ground on which the change is made is that the United States generally designates the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day.

### Raised the Wages of Their Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Atterbury Glass Company of Pittsburg and the Hazel Glass Company of Washington, Pa., are reported as having voluntarily advanced the wages of their employes, who are non-union men, 10 per cent. The action of these companies is causing comment, since other glass manufacturers are demanding reductions, claiming inability to compete with non-union goods.

## TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET.

**The Attorney General Tells How to Mark an Official Ballot.**

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Attorney General Hancock has been in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry relating to the method of voting a straight or split ticket under the election law adopted at the last session of the State Legislature. In an opinion written to-day the Attorney General says:

"An examination of the law makes it apparent that in order to vote a straight ticket a cross mark is to be made in the circle at the head of the party column.

"A split ticket may be voted in either of two ways—(1) by omitting a cross mark (X) in the circle and making a cross mark (X) in the voting space before the name of each candidate for whom the elector desires to vote, on whatever ticket the name may appear.

"(2) By making a cross mark (X) in the circle above the name of the party some of whose candidates he desires to vote for, and also making cross marks (X) before the name or names of any candidate in other party columns for whom the elector wishes to vote; in which case his vote must be counted for every candidate under the circle except the candidates before whose names the elector has made his cross mark (X) in other party columns.

"The candidate or candidates so individually marked in other party columns must be deemed the choice of the elector and his vote counted accordingly."

## PRINCE HILKOFF IN CHICAGO.

**The Russian the Guest of Leading Railroad and Business Men.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Prince Michael Hilkoff, Imperial Minister of Ways and Communications, both by rail and water, of the Russian empire, is in Chicago, the guest of prominent railroad and business men. He arrived at 11 A. M. to-day after an unparalleled voyage from St. Petersburg, via Siberia, Yokohama, and San Francisco. His suite, consisting of Lieut. Gregaire, Tschertkoff, Chevalier of the Imperial Guard, and six other Russian nobles, accompanies him. Major J. G. Pangborn, World's Commissioner of Railroads, is the American chaperon of the party.

Prince Hilkoff traveled from St. Petersburg on the Russian trans-continental line. To permit passage of his train, 100 miles of track was temporarily laid on the ice.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning the party arrived at Joliet. It was met by President B. F. Eckhart, Chief Engineer Isham Randolph, Treasurer Melville Stone, and other members of the Canal Drainage Board; World's Fair Architect D. H. Burnham, President Stone of the telephone company, and others.

## CHICAGO'S BIG REGISTRATION.

**It Promises to be the Largest Ever Made in that City.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Unless the evidence in black and white on the poll books is doubtful, the citizens of Chicago will pile up the largest registration of voters in the history of Presidential campaigns.

For at least two hours after the polling places were opened at 8 o'clock this morning the judges and clerks of registration were unable to catch a breathing spell. Every sign favored the prediction that the registration this year would be at least 100,000 higher than that of 1892. It is estimated that 50,000 voters had registered before 10 A. M. to-day.

Secretary Powell, after careful tabulation, places the poll at the close of the registration next Tuesday evening as high as 380,000.

## THE GREAT BARRINGTON FIRE.

**Thirty Buildings Destroyed—Sixteen Families Homeless.**

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—The fire here last night was under control about 4 o'clock this morning.

Thirty business places were wiped out and sixteen families were rendered homeless. The total loss will reach $300,000 on buildings and contents.

The fire started again at 7:30 o'clock tonight near the Sumner Block, but was quickly under control.

### Alaska Miners Sell Their Gold.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 13.—One hundred and fifty persons came in on the Lakme, from Yukon, Alaska, Sunday night, and with them $200,000 in placer gold. The largest amount was held by L. Laflamme, who had over $10,000. Many had several thusand dollars each, and very few had less than six ounces—$100. A. Harrington of Circle City had nearly $10,000. Up to noon local banks and other purchasers had bought something like $50,000 of gold. Two of the returned prospectors are Sisters of the Good Shepherd. They came down with the rest of the miners, and handed over their dust and took the money. They did not tell how they got the gold, but some of the miners probably donated it. Two other women were passengers. This is the first large party of miners to come down after the season's work.

### Jails That Need Improving.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The State Prison Commission at a meeting to-day received a report showing that the Westchester County Jail at White Plains did not have sufficient accommodations for prisoners, and that in some instances four times as many prisoners as could properly be taken care of were crowded into the jail. Another report showed that there was defective drainage in the Richmond County Jail. Resolutions were adopted directing that these causes of complaint be remedied.

### She Rode on a Borrowed Pass.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The suit of Angeline Odell against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for $15,000 damages, in the Supreme Court to-day, was dismissed, because Miss Odell was using a borrowed pass when injured. She borrowed a family ticket May 10, and started to alight from the train at Ludlow. As she was going down the car step, the train started and she was thrown to the platform, and her hip was broken.

### Crawford Takes His Clerks Back.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The twelve clerks who were discharged by Crawford & Co. Saturday because they favored the free coinage of silver were to-day asked to return to their places without prejudice and with full salary. Several accepted the invitation. In a published statement, Mr. Crawford regrets his hasty action in dismissing them.

## TO DIVIDE THIS DIOCESE?

**BUFFALO, IT IS SAID, WILL BE AN ARCHBISHOPRIC.**

**In Which Event Bishop Keane, Late Rector of the Washington University, Will Probably Be Created Archbishop—Conference of Prelates, It Is Reported, Will Take Place To-day—Gossip About the Successor to Bishop Keane.**

It is reported that a meeting will be held to-day at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan, at which Cardinal Satolli, Bishop Keane, and many other dignitaries will be present, to consider the question of dividing the Archdiocese of New-York.

The question of raising the Diocese of Buffalo into an archdiocese has been considered for a long time, as the present province, which is in charge of Archbishop Corrigan, is too large for convenient administration.

Archbishop Corrigan, whose province embraces all of New-York State and Newark and Trenton Dioceses, has long found his work too heavy, and has already had to ask for an assistant, Bishop Farley acting in that capacity. Should the Diocese of Buffalo be made into an archdiocese, the Dioceses of Rochester and Syracuse would probably be added. It is said that the Right Rev. John J. Keane would be appointed Archbishop to preside over the new archdiocese. It will be remembered that the Pope offered to make him Titular Archbishop when he was removed from the Rectorship of the Washington University, but he refused that rank. Such a division could not be well made without the consent of Archbishop Corrigan. He is said to be in favor of it, however. In case it should be done, his province would be the Dioceses of New-York, Long Island, Albany, Ogdensburg, Newark, and Trenton.

Archbishop Martinelli also is said to favor the plan, which Cardinal Satolli indorses.

Father Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, was seen last night. He refused to confirm or deny the report that such a meeting will take place to-day.

### BISHOP KEANE'S SUCCESSOR.

**Names to be Considered by Directors of the Catholic University.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The announcement by Cardinal Gibbons that the Directors of the Catholic University at their meeting in this city on the 21st inst. will consider at length the question of a successor to Bishop Keane as rector of the Catholic University of the United States is understood to mean a contest for the position. As previously stated in these dispatches, the choice of names for recommendation to the Pope will devolve upon the Directors, or Trustees, of the university, aided by the thirteen Archbishops of the country, all of whom are ex-officio Trustees of the university, but only five of whom are specifically named in the list of Directors and Trustees. There is one vacancy on the Board of Directors occasioned by the death of Bishop Martin Marty of St. Cloud, Minn. It is probable this will be filled before the voting. In that case a priest rather than a Bishop is likely to be chosen to fill it.

The university exists under a charter granted by Congress, which limits the Directors and Trustees to twenty-six. When a few years ago it was desired to add the thirteen Archbishops to the body, legal advice was taken, and it was concluded this would not be entirely safe, as the whole constitution would need to go again through Congress. Accordingly it was determined simply to make the Archbishops an Advisory Board.

They will probably meet prior to the sitting of the Directors and pass a resolution of advice as to filling the vacancy at the university. This gives Cardinal Gibbons and the five Archbishops in the Directory a vote twice in the matter.

In filling the place of Bishop Marty, a rule laid down by the Directors themselves will probably be observed. This is that a vacancy shall be filled by a man of the same rank as that of the previous holder. There were originally three priests on the board—Fathers Lee, Chapelle, and Farley. The raising of two of these to bishoprics left only one priest on the board. The other two places may be treated as vacant, and that would necessitate the election of two more priests, one to fill Bishop Marty's place, the other to fill the next vacancy that occurs.

Father Thomas Lee of St. Matthew's Church, the leading Catholic church of the city, who is the only clerical Director now here, said to-day: "I consider it quite unlikely that Bishop Keane will be renominated. This, it seems to me, would practically be saying to the Pope that he had acted inadvisedly, and that we know better than he what should be done here. I should not like to make such a suggestion. It would argue a confused understanding of Pope Leo's authority as the head of the Church and his special prerogatives in control of the Papal universities. No man can question my entire friendliness to Bishop Keane. I regret that this matter became public as it did. That was the sole cause of the unfortunate position in which he had been placed. Otherwise he could have retired with dignity.

"I know he has wished for at least a year past to get relief from the heavy strain of his duties as rector. Except for the premature announcement made he would have quietly tendered his resignation at the opening of the university, and would have taken a position of rest with honor and without particular attention from the public. The discussion now general in the newspapers is to be regretted. Its only effect, so far as I can see, must be to injure Bishop Keane. All of us desire to avoid that result, I am sure."

### Commercial Travelers Meet.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Stone Opera House presented a lively scene this morning with its flying flags and shouting delegates, the occasion being the annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning by Mayor George E. Green of this city, who is the President of the association. The report of Secretary L. M. Georgia showed an encouraging increase in membership and that the financial affairs of the order are in a flourishing condition. The reports of William M. Butler, manager of the Home Magazine, and G. F. Swigert, Chairman of the Board of Managers, were also presented.

## GIVEN UP BY HER OWNERS.

**The Barkentine Thomas J. Stewart Supposed to be Lost.**

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The owners and agents of the barkentine Thomas J. Stewart, bound from Weehawken to this port, have given the vessel up for lost, with all her crew. The Stewart left New-York on Sept. 8, and since passing Sandy Hook that same forenoon nothing has been heard from her.

The vessel was loaded with over 1,400 tons of coal, and she was very deep in water when she left port. The presumption is that she was caught in the hurricane of Sept. 8 and 9 and that her cargo shifted and she capsized. The Stewart was commanded by Capt. L. C. Blake of Brewer, Me., and her first mate was Joseph Conners of North Castine, Me. The cook's name was Charles W. Gray of Orland, Me. The second mate and crew were mostly Dutchmen and their names are not known. There was also on board the vessel Philip B. Boynton, a young man belonging in Bangor, who was learning navigation, and an engineer.

## A KENTUCKY COMBINATION.

**Senator Blackburn to be Succeeded by Secretary Carlisle.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—There is high authority for saying that Secretary Carlisle is likely to succeed "Joe" Blackburn in the Senate and that a deal to that effect has been arranged between the sound-money Democrats of that State and the Republican leaders.

The deal is understood to be that in return for sound-money Democratic votes for McKinley and Hobart, Gov. Bradley will call a special session of the Legislature to elect a Senator, and the choice by prearrangement will be Carlisle.

Senator Blackburn is said to be permanently broken down in health, and his re-election is among the impossibilities in any event.

Secretary Carlisle will begin his stumping tour of the State in a few days.

## SCAFFOLD WAS OVERWEIGHTED.

**Two Steel Plates Rested on It, and It Fell, Killing One Man.**

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 13.—One man was killed and two injured in an accident at the Standard Oil Works on Constable Hook this afternoon. They were at work on a scaffold around a new tank, and a plate of steel weighing 700 pounds was hoisted to them. This was to be riveted to the tank.

While the plate rested on the scaffold a second one was sent up and was placed on the scaffold. The scaffold broke, throwing the men to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. Paul Sevback, thirty-two years old, who lived at 167 Avenue F, was caught under one of the plates and so badly injured that he died in a short time. Charles Smith of 80 Avenue E and Stephen Adonick were slightly injured.

## CHOIR BOYS ON A STRIKE.

**Glen Cove Church Wants to Reduce Their Wages.**

GLEN COVE, Oct. 13.—Fourteen boy choir singers of St. Paul's Episcopal Church have inaugurated a strike because their wages have been reduced. In the movement the boys have the sympathy of the older members of the choir, and there will probably be no music in the church until the strike is settled. During the Summer, when the city people came here, the boys were required to rehearse three evenings a week. They were given $1 per month and free instruction. Last Sunday their salaries were reduced to 50 cents per month.

### Silver Coinage in September.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The mints of the United States in September coined from silver bullion on hand, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 2,700,000 standard silver dollars, containing 2,088,358.51 ounces of pure silver, the cost of which was $1,862,671, giving a seignorage, or profit, of $837,329 to the Government, which sum has been deposited in the Treasury.

### Waltham Works on Full Time.

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 13.—The following notice was posted to-day in the American Waltham Watch Factory:

"On and after Oct. 15, and until further notice, the factory will run fifty-four hours a week."

The factory has been running on half time all Summer. It employs 2,000 hands.

## THE WEATHER.

**The indications for to-day are generally fair weather, preceded by showers.**

The West India hurricane is moving slowly to the northeast, and it is now central to the southeast of New-England. Northerly gales continue on the southern New-England coast.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in New-England and to the north of Montana and Dakota; it has fallen slowly on the Atlantic coast south of New-England, and in the lake region. It has risen slightly in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains.

The temperature has remained about stationary, except in the Northwest, where it is warmer.

Rain continues in New-England and in the northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Showers are also reported from the Upper Ohio Valley, lower lake region, and Western Texas.

The weather was clear last night generally throughout the central valleys and upper lake regions.

The indications are that fair weather will prevail from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast, and rain, followed by clearing weather, is indicated for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1895. | 1896. | TIMES. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 58 | 48 | 49 |
| 6 A. M. | 57 | 46 | 47 |
| 9 A. M. | 56 | 46 | 47 |
| 12 M. | 58 | 46 | 48 |
| 4 P. M. | 58 | 47 | 50 |
| 6 P. M. | 57 | 48 | 49 |
| 9 P. M. | 56 | 48 | 49 |
| 12 P. M. | 56 | 49 | 49 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 48¼ |
| Weather Bureau | 47 |
| Corresponding date 1895 | 57 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 57 |

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 6.

## SHARP REBUKE TO WATSON

### THE POPULIST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UPBRAIDS HIM.

**Issues a Statement in Which It Urges a Union of Silver Forces Against McKinley—Plea for Fusion in All the States So that the Free-Coinage Men May Present a Solid Front Against the "Minions of Greed" and Win Next Month.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—From 10 o'clock this morning until nearly midnight the Populist Executive Committee was in session here. The outcome of the meeting is a statement to the People's Party voters containing a rebuke to Watson and all others who are causing dissension in the silver ranks. The statement follows:

To the People's Party Voters of the United States:

Your National Committee indulged the hope that the patriotic action of the People's Party in National convention, in subordinating the interests of party to the success of the vital issues involved in this campaign, would be met by an equally unselfish devotion to a common interest on the part of the Democratic Party, and that all the friends of silver could present a solid front against the minions of greed by supporting one ticket, the truly co-operative ticket, Bryan and Watson. But, this hope being disappointed, there were but two courses left, one of which must be adopted.

**Two Alternatives.**

The first of these was to run a straight Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket in every State, which on account of the failure of the Democratic Party to support this ticket would have effected the same result in this campaign that would have followed the nomination of a straight Populist ticket at St. Louis; namely, the election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard.

The other course left open to your committee that was consistent with the action of the convention in nominating Mr. Bryan was to do everything in its power to unite the voters of the country against McKinley and to overcome the obstacles and embarrassments which, if the Democratic Party had put the cause first and party second, we would not have encountered.

This could be accomplished only by arranging for a division of the Electoral vote in every State possible, securing so many Electors for Bryan and Watson, and conceding so many to Bryan and Sewall.

At the opening of the campaign this seemed the wisest course for your committee, and it is clearer to-day than ever that it was the only safe and wise course, if our votes were to be cast and made effective for the relief of an oppressed and outraged people. Following this line of policy, your committee has arranged Electoral tickets in three-fourths of the States, and will do all in its power to make the same arrangements in all of the States.

**People's Party Hopes.**

By perfecting this arrangement, and every sincere opponent of the gold standard giving loyal support to these joint Electoral tickets, the People's Party will not only secure in the Electoral College for Bryan and Watson several times as many votes as we could have possibly secured by making a straight ticket, but we will secure the defeat of McKinley and the gold standard, which should now be the greatest desire of every citizen who believes in the principles of true Democracy.

By this arrangement we can unite a large majority of voters on our joint Electoral tickets.

The only hope of the money power and trusts is to divide and conquer. The Republican managers and their Democratic allies realize this, and are putting forth every effort to accomplish this end.

**Democrats for Revenue Only.**

Some of the Democrartrs of the revenue stripe who are not yet weaned from the fleshpots of Egypt but are sticklers for regularity and are nominally supporters of Mr. Bryan, while secretly in every underhanded way trying to accomplish his defeat, are advising against the joint Electoral tickets, and, failing in this, they advise Democrats to scratch the People's Party Electorrs, and already a few so-called Populist leaders are advising the rank and file of our party to strike back by refusing to support the Democratic Electors on the joint Electoral tickets.

This is a trap set by the goldbugs, who are rejoicing that a few honest men have fallen into it. These reports to-day are the only ones that buoy up the hopes of the Republican managers, and the Democrats and the Populists who are thus enleagued are doing just what the gold men desire.

**Appeal to Every Populist.**

Therefore, we appeal to every Populist who may have been misled by such mistaken or false pleas of pretended loyalty to the People's Party into refusing to support such joint Electoral tickets, to stop and consider the results of such conduct and refuse to be influenced by either misguided or corrupt men.

The revulsion of the American people against these boodle men during the last ten days has so united them that victory is now assured.

MARION BUTLER, Chairman.
J. R. SOVEREIGN.
H. W. REED.
GEORGE F. WASHBURN.
JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL.
M. C. RANKIN.
C. F. TAYLOR.
J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.

Although no names are mentioned, it is generally understood that the whole statement is aimed at Watson. There is nothing said about Watson's withdrawal, but the statement is regarded as a committee substitute for a request for him to get out of the way.

### A Bank President Disappears.

JUNEAU, Wis., Oct. 13.—W. T. Rambusch, President of the Citizens' Bank of Juneau, is missing. The affairs of the bank are said to be in excellent condition, and Rambusch's accounts at the institution are all straight. His personal affairs are said to be considerably tangled, however, and attachments have been issued in favor of some of the creditors. Rambusch is administrator of a number of estates, besides being guardian for a number of minor children. There is no clue to his whereabouts.

# NATIONAL DEMOCRATS BUSY

### ACTIVE CAMPAIGN PROMISED IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

**Ex-Gov. Flower, William F. Sheehan, Jacob A. Cantor, and Perry Belmont to Go into the Field—The Last Three, with De Lancey Nicoll, Will Go to North Carolina—An Appeal for Funds and Help from Oswald Ottendorfer.**

The campaign of the National Democratic Party promises to be made lively during the next two weeks. Some of the men who have heretofore been prominent in the Democratic Party and are now supporters of Palmer and Buckner consented yesterday to take the stump for the third ticket.

Ex-Gov. Flower sent word that he would place himself in the hands of the committee for speaking assignments, and former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, and Perry Belmont consented to go into the campaign work in the interests of sound Democracy and sound money. Mr. Belmont, Mr. Cantor, and Mr. Sheehan will probably go to North Carolina, and it is the intention to send De Lancey Nicoll to the same State.

Among the visitors at the headquarters yesterday was Oswald Ottendorfer, one of the candidates for Elector at Large in this State. He said he was interested in knowing how the canvass is progressing. He left a contribution to the State and National campaign fund. Among the other visitors at headquarters were Timothy J. Campbell, former Assemblyman Nicholas O'Connor, and Perry Belmont.

The committee is sending out a circular letter prepared by Chairman William D. Bynum of the National Executive Committee, in which the need of campaign funds is impressed on the recipients. Mr. Bynum says: "The National Democratic campaign cannot be conducted without meetings, headquarters, publications, committees, and all the legitimate details of political activity and education. To do this on the most modest plan requires, even for the critical States alone, a large sum of money. To contribute to these expenses according to his means is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every Democrat.

"The committee appeals to you for a subscription to be sent either to John P. Frenzel, Treasurer, at the National Democratic Headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, or to Charles J. Canda, Chairman of the Finance Committee, at the National Democratic Headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, New-York City."

Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany will be in charge of the headquarters during the absence of National Committeeman Peabody in Chicago.

### SILVER MEN NOT INDORSED.

**Brooklyn Sound-Money Democrats Postpone Action on Judiciary.**

The delegates to the recent Judiciary Convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization for the Second District met last evening at the headquarters, in Washington Street, Brooklyn, to select judiciary candidates in the places of Justices Brown and Clement, who declined renomination on that ticket, as well as on the Democratic ticket. They took no action, but adjourned till to-morrow evening. Among the persons mentioned for the nominations were J. Warren Green, Gen. Horatio C. King, H. B. Hubbard, and Jacob S. Van Wyck. Mr. Van Wyck is now the party's candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but he would resign from the Congressional ticket if nominated for Supreme Court Justice, and his place would be filled by another candidate from the Twenty-first Ward.

A clause in the new election law prevents the indorsement of a candidate of any other party by a committee appointed to fill the vacancies, so that the silver party candidates will not be indorsed by the reform organization.

John G. H. Ahrens, candidate for Assembly in the Tenth District, withdrew from the ticket, and his son, John Ahrens, was nominated last night in his stead.

### IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

**Daniel Magone Gives a Good Report of Sound-Money Work.**

Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg was at the Everett House yesterday. He is one of the most outspoken Democrats of the State in his opposition to Bryan and Bryanism.

"There might be an argument made over the proposition to coin silver, putting a dollar's worth into a dollar," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but to propose to coin less than a dollar's worth into what is to be forced into use as a dollar involves stealing. Bryan ought not only to be defeated, but buried out of sight."

"How many Democrats in St. Lawrence County will support Palmer and Buckner?"

"That cannot be ascertained easily. A great proportion of the Democrats in the county will oppose Bryan. Some will vote for McKinley, some will support Palmer, some will not vote at all; but they cannot be classified. The business men and the farmers will not vote for Bryan. The Chicago candidate is not running in St. Lawrence County. I do not believe Bryan will get 3,000 votes in the county."

Among the Democrats of Ogdensburg whom Mr. Magone mentioned as opposing Bryan were George Hall, former Chairman of the County Committee; John Donnelly, who has been for fifty years a Democrat in that city; James Westbrook, and Mr. Averill, a prominent banker, who proposes to vote for McKinley.

**Appeal on the Right to the Name.**

The question of the right of the Democratic Party Reform Organization to use the name National Democratic Party in this State was taken on appeal yesterday for final adjudication before the Appellate Division of the Second Judicial District in Brooklyn. Justices Brown, Cullen, Bartlett, Bradley, and Hatch were sitting. All the lawyers handed up briefs in which the arguments made before Justice Clement on Saturday were substantially repeated. A decision is expected to-day.

**May Have to Serve a Life Sentence.**

Henry Lynn, aged forty-two years, was yesterday convicted of assault before Judge Cowing. Lynn's record on the back of the court papers shows that on Jan. 30, 1882, he was convicted of homicide and sentenced to State prison for life. He was pardoned a few years ago, with the condition that if he should be convicted of a felony again he would be sent back to prison to serve out his life sentence. He was convicted under the name of Lynch. Under the name of Lynn he was convicted of assault on June 12, 1895, and sent to the penitentiary for one year. The prison authorities did not discover that Lynn and Lynch were the same man, so he was not sent to prison to complete his life term.

On Dec. 18, 1881, Lynch shot and killed James Maher at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street. He was tried before Judge Cowing, who yesterday did not recognize him, and was convicted of murder in the second degree. The crime for which he was tried yesterday was committed last August. He assaulted a woman named Julia McManus and robbed her of $70. He was indicted for robbery, but was tried for assault. Judge Cowing sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary. If his past record is discovered by the prison authorities he will probably have to serve out the life sentence.


# Scrofula

Lurks in the blood of nearly every one. It may be speedily cured by purifying the blood with

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.


### GAVE A PRISONER AN AIRING.

**Clerk in Special Sessions Said to Have Treated Miller.**

Benjamin V. Murray, a clerk and special messenger of the Court of Special Sessions, is accused of temporarily releasing from the Tombs, without the Warden's authority, a prisoner named Herman Miller, who was under $4,000 bail.

The court officials were informed that Murray had taken the prisoner to an adjacent café, where he treated him to drinks, and afterward returned him to his cell in the Tombs. He is charged with filling out a "slip," directed to the Warden of the Tombs, by the court officials, demanding the release of Miller.

Murray was suspended from duty by Presiding Justice Hinsdale, who will have the matter investigated. Murray retained Lawyer Emanuel Friend as his counsel. Herman Miller, the prisoner, is charged with having swindled his employers, Sonn Brothers of 386 Washington Street, out of $1,500.

### NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The speakers at yesterday's noonday meeting of the Drug, Paint, and Oil Trade Campaign Club, 59 Maiden Lane, were S. W. Bowne of this city and J. C. Eliel of Minneapolis. Mr. Eliel declared that it was foolish to suppose that all of the West was crazy. Congressman F. H. Wilson and Edward Vroom are expected to speak at to-day's meeting.

—The members of the Building Material Exchange met yesterday at 59 Liberty Street and organized a sound-money club. W. F. Hammond, President of the exchange, was in the chair. Out of seventy-five members who were present all but one were enthusiastically in favor of the gold standard.

—No additional nominations had been filed at the Bureau of Elections up to 9 P. M. yesterday. Abraham Sonnenstrahl declined the nomination by the National Democracy for Congress in the Thirteenth District, and George G. Banzer declined the nomination of the National Democracy for the Assembly in the Thirtieth District.

—A special meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club will be held to-night at 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street for the purpose of indorsing the nominations of Griffin, Hinrichs, and Clinton. A Palmer and Buckner banner will be unfurled.

—At yesterday's meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League at the headquarters, in Broadway and Prince Street, Charles Spendley of this city and Thomas McVeigh of Michigan made speeches. Mr. McVeigh predicted that this State would give 250,000 for Mr. McKinley.

—Objections were filed at the Election Bureau yesterday to all the city candidates of the National Democratic Party except nominees for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District and in the Twenty-second Assembly District.

—The sound-money Democrats of Jersey City, through their County Chairman, Andrew J. Corcoran, have challenged the Bryan and Sewall Democracy to six public debates on the issues of the campaign.

—The East Side Republican Sound-Money League will hold a ratification meeting at 214 and 220 Broome Street to-night. Edward Lauterbach will preside and M. S. Isaacs will be the chief speaker.

—The Real Estate Sound-Money Club will hold a public meeting in the auction room of the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty Street, at noon to-morrow. Distinguished speakers will address the club.

—Congressman Philip B. Low and Commissioner O. H. La Grange will be among the speakers at the mass meeting of the Robert C. Lincoln Republican Club, 1,584 Third Avenue, to-night.

—A mass meeting will be held by the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican organization, at 8 P. M. to-day, in 220 East Fifteenth Street.

—The Union Republican Club of Brooklyn's Twentieth Ward will hold a public meeting to-night at 104 South Oxford Street.

**Costly Houses in Denver.**

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

Concerning Denver homes, the report published by the Chamber of Commerce has this to say:

"Sixteen millions of dollars have been expended in the building of homes in Denver within the past six years. The building of fine dwellings still continues, and in its present stages of development Denver is called by people from all parts 'the City of Beautiful Homes,' and one of the handsomest cities in America. The homes built in 1895 cost $700,000. Add to this the amount expended in the suburban towns, which is estimated at $500,000, and an idea of the constant growth of greater Denver may be gained. The many hundreds of handsome homes, now so famous for their costly magnificence and architectural beauty, have cost $25,000 to $50,000 for the construction alone, while in some instances these sums are nearly equaled in the cost of their exquisite interior decorations and luxurious finishings. Besides, there are many homes in Denver that have cost various sums from $75,000 to $200,000. These mansions stand widely apart in the midst of grassy yards, adorned with shrubbery and flowers, and many a home is of itself an enchanted little paradise."

**A Frank Free-Silver Candidate.**

William E. Ryan of Rochester, an employe of the Treasury Department in Washington, whom the Democrats of the Thirty-first District of this State have nominated for Congress, said in his speech of acceptance before the convention: "Here you have a case of the man seeking the place. I stand upon the Chicago platform, the first plank, the last plank, and every plank. I believe in the coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. With me it is a matter of principle, for I have believed in this for fifteen years. As you all know, I am an employe of the Government. For ten years I have had charge of the issue of all the interest bonds of the United States Government. In this convention the vox populi named the nominee."

**Former Detective's Son Arrested.**

George H. Zundt, twenty-five years old, of 35 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, the son of George V. Zundt, who was some years ago one of the best known detectives connected with the Brooklyn Headquarters force, was arrested last night, with Nathan Bergman, twenty-nine years old, of 74 Fourteenth Stret, Brooklyn, by detectives of the Butler Street Police Station, in that city. The men are charged with having, on Sept. 29, held up and robbed Andrew Anderson of 82 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

**Died of Morphine Poison.**

An unknown man suffering from morphine poisoning was taken early yesterday from the new building 308 Sixth Avenue. He died at midnight at the New-York Hospital. He is about forty-five years old. In his pockets were found cards bearing the names John J. Devery, Domestic Building, Forteenth Street and Broadway; Robertson & Wallace, architect, 123 East Twenty-third Street, and Dr. Frederick D. Lange.

**Suicide of a Burglar.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Joseph Smith, a burglar, serving a term in the State prison here, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat. His parents live at 1,034 North Second Street, Philadelphia. So desperate was the stroke that the head was almost severed from the body.

# NO FEAR FOR WISCONSIN

### HER ELECTORAL VOTE CERTAINLY WILL GO TO McKINLEY.

**The Only Question the Size of the Majority of the Popular Vote—Will Not Be Less than 40,000, and May Run Up to 60,000—Only One Congressional District in Doubt—Fusionists in Milwaukee County May Win a Congressman.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Wisconsin will give its Electoral votes to McKinley. The Republican majority will be at least 40,000; it may reach 60,000. The Republicans may make a clean sweep of the Congressional seats. The only district that is in doubt is the Fourth, comprising all but four wards of Milwaukee City, and all the southern towns in Milwaukee County.

There is a fusion between Democrats and Populists in Milwaukee County. On the basis of the vote of 1894 the fusion vote should aggregate 24,862, against 23,629 given to the Republican candidate for Governor. In the Fourth Congressional District the combination has a lead of about 2,000 over the Republicans, based on the vote of 1894. To offset this, however, the Socialists, hitherto in alliance with the Populists, under the leadership of Victor Berger, have withdrawn in a body from the party and announced their intention of supporting the Republican ticket. As they number about 2,000, this of course gives the Republicans a little the best show for winning out in the fight, provided the basis of 1894 can be depended on.

**The Silent Vote.**

The disheartening feature of the Republican campaign is the fact that the Republican meetings are very meagrely attended, while the veriest political tyro in Democratic and Populistic ranks can crowd the largest hall with his audience. There is a "silent" vote, however, that must be taken into consideration, but just how far it will reach in determining the result cannot be estimated. It is made up of Democratic business men, many of whom have declared their intention to vote either for the Republican or the gold Democratic candidate for President. Such men will be obliged to vote for the Republican candidate for Congress, or give their support to Robert Schilling, whose reputation rests alone on the fact that he has been wrong on every public question since he attained his majority some thirty years ago. Schilling is a member of the National Committee of the People's Party, and falls in with the idea of free silver as the means to eventually obtain a fiat money based on the property valuation of the country, and regulated to keep pace therewith.

He is the outspoken enemy of all metallic money, and while innocent in private life, would be a menace to the fundamental principles of government itself should he and his followers succeed to power. He falls little short of Herr Most in his demands as a political reformer. So far as the political workers in Democratic ranks are concerned, they will support Schilling without question in a vast majority of cases, but the business men and the better class of citizens among the laboring men will vote for Mr. Otjen, the Republican nominee.

Another item that must be considered in connection with the campaign in this county is the fact that the Catholic priests, so far as they may, are advocating the election of not only the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, but also the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. Taking the situation as a whole, the chances are decidedly in favor of the Republican ticket even in Milwaukee County.

**Among the Norwegians.**

The silver sentiment in the State seems to be confined chiefly to the southern counties, especially those in the Southwest, where there is a large Norwegian population. The Norwegian farmers always have had a weakness for falling in with all the money crazes that ever have swept over the country. There is a large Norwegian population in Crawford, Vernon, La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, and the indications are that the Democratic or Populistic candidate will make extensive gains among them, as under normal conditions they are Republicans, almost to a man.

However, traveling along up through the State until the atmosphere becomes impregnated with the scent of the yellow pine, one finds that which more than counteracts the losses in the Southwest. The workingmen in the lumbering regions are not so much interested in the money question as they are in obtaining work. They see about them yards—acres and acres in extent—covered with great piles of boards and timber, carried over from last season's cut, and no prospect for a market, which means no work in the woods the coming Winter, and no work in the mills next Spring and Summer. Even the so-called "pluck-me" store in these conditions would be a blessing, as it would at least provide the means for obtaining food and clothing. These sturdy lumbermen hold the Democratic Party responsible for the lack of activity in the lumber business, and all the oratory and campaign literature that can be sent to them will not shake their determination to vote for a change in the National Administration. Losses to the Republicans in the agricultural districts in the southern part will be more than made up by gains among the lumbermen.

In 1894 the Populists cast 25,619 votes in the State, while the plurality for the Republican candidate for Governor was 59,967. Gov. Upham, the Republican nominee, however, ran from 7,000 to 10,000 behind his ticket, caused by the fact that, being a lumber manufacturer, he was charged with operating a "pluck-me" store in connection with his other enterprises, and the charges being sustained on his own evidence cost him at least 10,000 votes in the State that went to swell the Populist vote, which jumped from 9,640 in 1892 to 25,619 in 1894.

**A Strong Candidate.**

The same conditions do not obtain in the present canvass. Gen. Scofield, the Republican candidate for Governor, is, like Gov. Upham, a lumber manufacturer, but he is the father of the weekly pay day in the northern lumbering districts, and for years has been recognized as the very best friend the workingmen have had in that section of the State. It is safe to predict that the Republican vote that went to the Populists in 1894 will return to its allegiance in 1896, and that it will join with the new made converts to protection among the mill hands and log drivers and choppers, to put the Republican majority in Wisconsin at least as high as 40,000.

At the National Democratic Headquarters claims are made that Palmer will receive 20,000 votes in the State. This estimate, however, has no basis whatever, aside from the wishes of the managers of the gold Democratic campaign. In this city the more influential Democrats who have bolted the Chicago candidates and platform will vote direct for McKinley electors.

**Iowa Knows Not the Apple Dowdy.**

From the Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

People in this section of the country cannot be extensively acquainted with the seductive qualities of the apple dowdy because it is unknown to the epicures on The Tribune staff, but if a description of it, which we give, taken from the NEW-YORK TIMES, is reliable, a great treat is being missed out this way. The apple grows in abundance in Iowa and is one of the most wholesome articles of food furnished by nature. A heaping dish of "dowdy," whatever it may be, "besprinkled with sugar and becovered with cream," would be welcome to nearly everybody, and if any possessor of the secret of its preparation will confide in The Tribune, we will in turn confide in the public.

# HOSTILE CRIES MEET BRYAN.

**McKinleyites of Minnesota Shout Defiance to the Popocrat Candidate.**

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—Thirteen speeches and 200 miles of roundabout travel throughout Minnesota, with a little slice of Wisconsin included, was W. J. Bryan's campaigning record to-day.

Anoka, Elk River, Big Lake, St. Cloud, Rice's, Little Falls, Staples, Brainerd, Aitken, Carlton, and West Superior were the places where the nominee's special train stopped long enough to enable him to make addresses. West Superior, Wis., with 10,000, and St. Cloud, Minn., with 5,000 people, gave the largest audiences of the day, excepting, of course, the figures of the Duluth reception.

At a number of places along the line of the Northern Pacific Mr. Bryan found that many of his hearers wore the familiar yellow slips of paper or ribbon containing the name of his Republican opponent. At Brainerd they were numerous enough to call forth a few comments by the nominee. Cheers for McKinley were heard at all the stops; in fact, the day began with them at Anoka, where Mr. Bryan delivered his first speech.

The trip to-day was taken by the Democratic candidate for the special purpose of aiding Representative Charles A. Towne, who bolted the Republican Convention at St. Louis, in his fight for re-election to Congress. Duluth is Mr. Towne's home, and his local supporters, with several from other parts of his district, who came in on excursion trains, turned out to-night to do honor to the Nebraska man. A big crowd was at the Union Depot when the candidates arrived at 7 o'clock, and hearty cheers followed Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne on their way through the streets to their hotel.

Immediately after supper Mr. Bryan started out to fill his Duluth contracts. Like the women of Minneapolis, the female supporters of Mr. Bryan in Duluth had arranged a meeting for their exclusive benefit. They secured the Lyceum Theatre for the purpose. So the 2,500 or more ladies who squeezed themselves into the Lyceum to-night had Mr. Bryan all to themselves.

The second meeting was in the rear shed of the local street railway company, a great structure, capable of holding 12,000 or 15,000 people. It was packed and jammed.

Mr. Bryan, in addressing the audience, said: "I beg you to remember the responsibilities which rest upon you in an hour like this, and leave no effort undone to give a majority in the House and a majority in the Senate, as well as a President, all in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

A Voice—And you won't veto it, will you?

Mr. Bryan—I will not; but I want you to have two-thirds, if possible, in both houses, so that if any change should come to me, and I should veto it, I want you to have enough to pass it over my veto.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left at 11 o'clock on a special train. To-morrow will be devoted to campaigning in Wisconsin and the Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

### NO FUSION LIKELY.

**Populists of North Carolina Decline Democratic Offers.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 13.—The Democratic Central Committee was in session here until after 2 o'clock this morning. It reviewed the situation, and decided that the Republicans would certainly elect their State ticket unless a fusion of Democrats and Populists was effected. The committee, therefore, proposed to the Populists fusion on both the State and Congressional tickets. The proposition was sent to the Populist State Chairman this morning.

It is that Watson (Dem.) shall be the joint candidate for Governor; Guthrie (Pop.) for Lieutenant Governor, with the pledge that the Democrats shall support him for the United States Senate; Cyrus Thompson (Pop.) for Secretary of State; W. H. Worth (Pop.) for Treasurer, and W. A. Montgomery (Pop.) for Supreme Court Justice.

The proposition as to Congressmen is that the Populists shall take the First, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Districts. The Populist State Chairman has summoned his entire State Committee by telegraph to meet here to-morrow.

As soon as Populist State Chairman Ayer read the Democratic Committee's proposition for complete fusion with the Democrats, he said: "You can say from me that this proposition will not be accepted."

### FUSION IN INDIANA.

**Silver Democrats Yield to the Populist Demands.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The silver Democratic managers yesterday surrendered to the Populist proposition for fusion and accepted the combination ticket for Electors put up by the Populist Committee of Thirteen two weeks ago, withdrawing five of their own Electors. The ticket consists of ten Democrats and five Populists. The Populist State ticket remains in the field.

In order that there might be no question as to the legality of the fusion, two certificates of the Electoral ticket were filed, one signed by N. H. Metsinger, Chairman of the Populists' State Convention, and one by Julius Rosenheimer, Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen.

The State Board of Election Commissioners to-day acted on the petition of the National Democracy for a place on the ballots under that name. It was unanimously decided to give the party a column on the ballots under the head of "Gold Standard Ticket." No protest was entered to this decision.

### WORKING ONLY FOR ALTGELD.

**Illinois Democratic Committee Leaves Bryan to His Fate.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Information from a reliable source has reached sound-money headquarters that the managers of the Altgeld campaign in Illinois have concluded to abandon all hope of carrying the State for Bryan, and hereafter to concentrate their efforts to insure the election of Altgeld for Governor. The report came from a man who enjoys confidential relations with "Buck" Hinrichsen, Chairman of the Altgeld State Committee, as well as with other members.

An informal meeting of several members of the Altgeld committee, at which Altgeld himself as present, was held in Hinrichsen's office in Springfield last week. Altgeld and Hinrichsen both complained that Bryan was too heavy a burden for the State Committee to carry any longer. They agreed that the best thing to be done under the circumstances would be to "unload" Bryan and redouble their efforts for the State ticket. Altgeld promised to help Hinrichsen in his district, the Sixteenth, where the Secretary of State is having a hard fight, and Hinrichsen promised to use the strength of the State Committee in Altgeld's behalf.

### POPULISTS NOT GRASPING.

**Will Accept Reasonable Terms for a Fusion in Two States.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The fusion on Electors in Kansas and Colorado is not satisfactory to the Populists and an effort will be made to secure a new division in these States.

Chairman Butler has admitted that the present arrangement is not regarded as fair. In both Kansas and Colorado the Populists are stronger than the Democrats, yet the latter grabbed a majority of the Electors.

"However, we are not going to make any trouble over this and endanger Bryan's chances," said the Chairman.

"The Populists deem it their first duty to help along the silver cause. If possible, the Electors will be distributed more equally without precipitating a wrangle."

### COUNTS ONLY ON INDIANA.

**Senator Butler's Reason for Predicting the Election of Bryan.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—"Neither Illinois nor Michigan is safe for Bryan, in my opinion. In fact, the only State of the Middle West which we count on as certain now is Indiana, but as Bryan can win by adding that State to his strength in the South and far West, I frankly say that Bryan's chances are improving every day."

This is what Senator Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, said to-day, in the course of an interview on the political situation.

**Two to One Against Altgeld.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—John F. Barrett, Vice President of the Chicago Board of Trade, has wagered $1,500 to $750 that Gov. Altgeld would be defeated in Illinois, Col. M. C. Wetmore taking the short end. Mr. Barrett has $30,000 more to place on the Republican side of the question. Bryan money is exceedingly scarce here, his supporters doing more talking than betting.


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### RUSSIA HAS A NEW SAINT.

**His "Incorruptible Remains" Have Just Been "Invented."**

What orthodox Russians regard as a great event, and one which must have a curious interest for Frenchmen, has just taken place at Chernigoff, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants in South Russia. It is described by the Moscow correspondent of The London Standard as "the officially sanctioned 'invention of the incorruptible remains of the Archbishop Theodosius,' who died 200 years ago."

The Russian Greek Church, he says, recognizes, in addition to the various forms of relics familiar to the Roman Catholic faith, a symbol of higher sanctity than any in the so-called "moshchi," a word apparently signifying "(Divine) power." These "moshchi" are to be found in all the principal churches throughout the empire, and are the objects of especial veneration to all pilgrims.

Every traveler in Russia will recall having seen in the churches a number of tombs, usually without lids, but covered with glass, through which may be discerned the figure of a man in rich vestments, and covered, as a rule, from head to foot. The hands are usually folded on the bosom, and a portion of the right hand, with a round spot the size of a shilling on the forehead, are left to appear through the coverings for the devout to kiss as they murmur their prayer to the sleeping saint that he will intercede for them above. These are the "moshchi."

The Russian Church teaches that very holy men, during life, may become the means of divine proof of the truths of Christianity after death by the fact that the corpses of such, however long they have remained underground, and notwithstanding the quality of the earth in which they lie, damp or dry, cold or heated, may, even if exposed to the direct action of atmospheric influence above ground, be divinely preserved from any trace of corruption. The garments of the dead almost invariably, and the coffins sometimes, share in this manifestation of indestructibility.

These "incorruptible remains" are very numerous throughout Russia, but of late years few of them have been found, as the Holy Synod and the Emperor now cause more strict investigation to be made into the details of each case than was the custom in former days. For it is not sufficient that these remains should be found, after long periods of interment, incorruptible; they must have manifested wonder-working powers.

The usual order of things is for some devout believer to see, generally in a dream, the figure of a saint, who bids him search for his (the saint's) body in a certain place. The body is taken up, and miracles, chiefly of the healing kind, at once begin and are carefully recorded, with such details and corroboration as seem proper to the local church authorities on the spot. After a longer or shorter lapse of time, the clergy make application for the canonization of their saint and formal sanction for the "invention" of his "incorruptible remains" to the Holy Synod, which, if the proofs and miracles are considered satisfactory, advises the Emperor to accede to the request. A day is then appointed, and preparations are made for the great event.

In the present instance the ceremonies lasted five days and drew over a hundred thousand people to the little town, which is a long distance from any railway. A universal holiday for a week was declared, and two regiments of infantry, with two squadrons of Cossacks, were dispatched to the spot to prevent a possible recurrence of the Moscow disaster. The services concluded on Sept. 21, after a day's prayer for preparatory services. The "moshchi" was carried to the cathedral at 8 o'clock in the evening, through crowds of pilgrims, each of whom bore a lighted taper. At the same hour services were held and the bells rung in the Moscow churches and throughout Russia.

The Moscow papers report several miraculous cures by the new saint among the highest classes as well as the peasant pilgrims. The saint now lies in a silver sarcophagus weighing over 300 pounds and valued at $20,000. This is only one of the numerous and costly offerings which were dispatched to Chernigoff for the great occasion.

The belief in these "incorruptible remains" is peculiar to the Orthodox Russian faith. The "Old Believers and other dissenting Russian sects reject it, and it is not held, for example, by so nearly allied a faith as that of the Armenians. It is scarcely necessary to say that in these days not all, even of the orthodox, give full credence to this marvel; but the vast mass of the population are undoubtedly sincere in the deep veneration they pay to these extraordinary symbols of the Czar's creed.

**A Curious Competition.**

From The Saturday Review.

Some sort of Pasteur Institute is to be set up in India, and the local patriots of different provinces are putting forward eager claims to the honor of affording it a home. The leading competitors are the Punjab and Bengal. The hill station, Kasauli, on the way up from Kalka to Simla, is regarded by the champions of the Five Rivers as an ideal situation—handy to the plains, and yet endurable all the year around for the scientists. But Bengal replies by tempting the bacteriologists with the offer of some peculiar and loathsome diseases of which it has the entire monopoly—kala-azar and beri-beri. Perhaps we may be wisely content to think of them by those mysterious names rather than inquire more closely into their nature. True, answers the Punjab, we do not deny the attractions of kala-azar, but, after all, we do a much more important business in typhoid than Bengal, and we are much better off for mad dogs. As for cholera, what part of India is likely to run short of the common bacillus? It is a leading article all over the country.

**A Dollar's Worth.**

From The Philadelphia Record.

Boiled down, all that has been said by the orators and organs resolves itself into this: How may the breadwinners of the country best cast their votes so as to secure a dollar's worth of dollar for a dollar's worth of work? There is no fifty-three-cent answer to that simple problem.


**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**


### STILL TALKING TARIFF.

**Major McKinley Makes the Money Question Secondary.**

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 13.—A delegation of about 300 voters from the Lehigh Valley district of Pennsylvania arrived here this morning to pay their respects to Major McKinley. Ex-Congressman Charles N. Brumm of Pottsville, Penn., acted as spokesman for the visitors. In his remarks to the candidate he predicted that Pennsylvania would send a solid Republican delegation to the next Congress, besides giving McKinley a majority of 750,000 votes.

Major McKinley, in responding, dwelt at some length upon the tariff question. "We have more free trade in this country now," he declared, "than any other country in the world. But it is free trade at home and among our own States. We want all of that kind of free trade we can have, but we want no free trade with foreign countries."

He concluded by urging the necessity of a sound-money currency.

Sandusky County, Ohio, sent a big crowd of its inhabitants to call on Major McKinley this afternoon. They came in sections, by different routes, and when they had all congregated at the Tabernacle, there were fully 1,000 in the party. Among those who accompanied the delegation was Scott Hayes, a son of the late President Hayes.

Major McKinley addressed the delegation at some length. He insisted that the Wilson Tariff bill was largely responsible for the trade depression in this country. "To restore prosperity," he said, "we must have confidence in the first place. How can we get that confidence? Can we get it by degrading our money? Can we get it by depreciating our currency? Can we get it by threatening the repudiation or partial repudiation of public and private debts? Can we restore confidence by destroying confidence? Can we get it through turmoil and disquietude and public disorder? Can we restore confidence by monthly and yearly deficiencies in the public Treasury?

"We can only get back confidence, my countrymen, by letting the whole world know that this is an honest Nation of 70,000,000 people, and that they propose to pay all their debts in as good money as the world knows anything about. And then, when we have established that—which we will do three weeks from to-day—then we propose to resume business at home. If we do not take care of our business, nobody will take care of it for us. If we do not use the power of the ballot to subserve the best interests, then we do not use the ballot to the best advantage. We cannot improve the condition of this country by decreasing the value of our money and making believe that 52 cents' worth of silver is a dollar."

After listening attentively to the address of Major McKinley, a procession was formed, and the more enthusiastic members of the party, headed by a band of music, marched through the rain and mud to the McKinley residence. There they presented to Mrs. McKinley a beautiful collection of roses, the gift of ladies of Sandusky County.

### THE OUTLOOK IN DUTCHESS.

**Little Doubt of a Big Republican Majority Nov. 3.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 13.—With such influential Democrats as ex-Senator Thomas Newbold, ex-State Assessor James L. Williams, Postmaster Hasbrouck, Editor Derrick Brown, Dr. Guy C. Bayley, Evan R. Williams, James Roosevelt, and J. Hervey Cook out flat-footed against the Chicago Popocratic ticket, the only announced Republican convert being ex-Justice of the Peace J. V. W. Doty, who was formerly a Greenbacker, the prospects are that Bryan and Sewall will be snowed under in November by the largest Republican majority ever given in Dutchess County.

The Republican leaders are so cocksure of an easy victory that they are leaving all the shouting to do after election. Only two Republican meetings have been held this Fall, and no effort was made at either to get out the voters. There is some talk among business men about the dangers of overconfidence, yet it seems like waste of time and money to send missionaries into a Christian country.

Dutchess is safe to send two Republican Assemblymen to Albany this Fall and a sound-money Congressman to Washington. R. E. Connell, a young newspaper man, is making a gallant fight for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and if he would come out against free silver could be elected. As it is, although he will receive a complimentary vote on the score of personal popularity, it is expected that he will be defeated by a good-sized majority.

### REED AND BLACK AT BUFFALO.

**Big Republican Victory Predicted by the New-Yorker.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—Speaker Reed and Mr. Black, Republican candidate for Governor, were the principal speakers at a great Republican mass meeting held to-night.

Mr. Black, in the course of his speech, said:

"The advantage that the people have had over this free-silver craze is that it had a long run to make before it got home on the 3d of November, and the people have had ample time, not only to see the fallacy of the cause itself, but the irresponsible character of the backers behind it. That it will finally reach home three weeks from to-day, I have no doubt.

"That day will be its final resting place. It will be emblazed in the history of this country as a strong example of the patience with which the American people will listen to a sham, and of the wonderful completeness with which they will destroy it at the proper time."

### HOBART SPEAKS AT PATERSON.

**Floral Piece Given Him Which Was a Load for Three Men.**

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 13.—Garret A. Hobart presided at a meeting here to-night at which Senator Frye of Maine was the speaker. Apollo Hall was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The principal topic discussed by Mr. Hobart at the opening of the meeting was the money question. He argued that free coinage of silver meant a depreciation of our currency; it meant a silver dollar worth 50 cents; it meant ruin to all the depositors of savings banks, to all the subscribers to building and loan associations, to all persons who have life insurance policies, and to the wage earners as well.

Mrs. Hobart with a number of ladies occupied seats on the platform.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hobart's address he was presented with a large floral piece, which required three men to lift.

**New-Jersey Nominations.**

NEWARK, Oct. 13.—Congressman R. W. Parker was renominated for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District this afternoon by the Republicans of Newark and East Orange, which comprise the district.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Warren County Republicans to-day nominated the following: For State Senator, Samuel S. Cramer of Imlaydale, and for members of Assembly, Albert D. Cornell of Hainesburg and George Hubschmitt of Phillipsburg.

**To Buy the Ohio Southern.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 13.—It is stated here on what seems good authority that the Astors of New-York will buy the Ohio Southern Railroad when it shall be offered for sale Nov. 7.

It also is stated that the purchase will be made with a view to benefiting the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the Astors have large holdings.

# NOMINEES FOR CONGRES

### GOLD DEMOCRATS UP IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

**The Full Sound-Money Vote to be Cast for Palmer and Buckner—Incumbents Renominated in All but Six Districts—Twenty-three Republicans and Five Democrats Up for Re-election—Complete List of Candidates.**

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The National Democrats have placed in nomination a candidate for Congress in each of the thirty-four districts, with but one exception—the Twenty-seventh. This will insure the support of the gold Democrats in every part of the State for the National ticket of Palmer and Buckner.

In all but six districts the present incumbents have been renominated. Frank S. Black was renominated by the Republicans in the Nineteenth, but Mr. Platt saw fit to have the Saratoga Convention name him for Governor. The six districts in which the candidates are all new are the First, Ninth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-third. Of the renominated candidates twenty-three are by the Republicans and five by the Democrats. Following are the nominees of the several parties in the different districts.

| Dist. | Candidate. | Party. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | William A. Hazard | Nat. Dem. | Cedarhurst |
| | Joseph M. Bellford | Rep. | Riverhead |
| | Joseph P. Jones | Soc. Lab. | Richmond Hill |
| | William D. Marvel | Dem. | Flushing |
| 2. | William C. Redfield | Nat. Dem. | Brookly

# SHIPS AGAIN MOVE TO SEA

## THOSE THAT ARRIVE REPORT ROUGH EXPERIENCES.

**The Storm of Wind and Rain That Prevailed off the Coast Abated Somewhat Yesterday, and the Masters of Vessels Took Advantage of the Weather Conditions to Move Their Craft—Some of the Ships Are Now Overdue.**

The wind and rain storm which has been raging off the coast for two days abated somewhat yesterday and vessels which were obliged to turn back were able to enter port. Other ships which feared to venture to sea in the face of the hurricane passed outside.

Incoming craft, both transatlantic and coastwise, brought the same story of heavy winds and thick rains, making navigation not only uncomfortable, but hazardous. The transatlantic steamers passed through the centre of the disturbance. Their decks were washed by the heavy seas and passengers were compelled to remain below decks while the storm was raging. The vessels were run at only half speed, and all remained outside the bar until after the wind had subsided.

The first ship to pass in at Sandy Hook yesterday morning was the Kensington of the Red Star Line, which sailed from Antwerp Oct. 3 with 146 cabin passengers and 163 persons in the steerage. She ran through the hurricane and arrived at the bar Monday evening. Owing to the velocity of the wind, she anchored outside.

The Cevic arrived outside the bar Monday morning. The gale from the northeast had increased to the force of a hurricane, accompanied by a heavy rain. She was compelled to round to and stood out to sea until 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, when she put in and picked up a pilotboat. The steamship Croft, from Dundee, also encountered the gale, and was obliged to lay to outside Sandy Hook Lightship for eight hours.

The Anchoria, which sailed from Glasgow on Oct. 1, arrived off the bar early Monday afternoon, but there was no pilotboat in sight and she was obliged to lay outside for several hours. About 5 o'clock she came up the channel and anchored off Quarantine until yesterday morning.

The Schiedam, which sailed from Amsterdam Sept. 26, arrived yesterday morning after a stormy passage. She encountered the fiercest of the gale, but suffered no damage. On Oct. 11, while the wind was raging, and in latitude 40.16 and longitude 70.12, William Zarock, a fireman, thirty years old, of Kiel, Germany, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The steamship Tallahassee, which anchored in Gravesend Bay Saturday night on account of the storm, sailed yesterday morning for Savannah, and was followed shortly afterward by several other vessels which had not ventured out during the gale.

The first of the coast vessels to arrive since the storm began was the Guyandotte of the Old Dominion Line. She ran through a continuous heavy sea, which washed the decks, but did little damage.

Word was received yesterday that the steamer Allianca, from Colon Oct. 4, had put in at the Delaware Breakwater for coal with her maintopmast gone.

Several other coast vessels are overdue, and, as no word has been received of their having put into Southern ports, considerable anxiety is felt for their safety. The Seminole of the Clyde Line, which left Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 8 and Charleston, S. C., Oct. 9, was due on Sunday, but she had not arrived yesterday. The Cotehill, which sailed from Montevideo on Sept. 9, is overdue since Oct. 8. The Prins Mauritz, which left Port au Prince Oct. 5, with passengers and freight, is now three days overdue.

The Jamestown of the Old Dominion Line, which laid up at Newport News during the storm, left that port yesterday.

### A NEW MAP NEEDED.

**New-Jersey Coast Line Greatly Changed by the Storm.**

If the authorities at Washington should make a survey of the New-Jersey coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May they would find their carefully marked maps greatly at fault. The storm has greatly changed the coast line. Not only have new bays been formed, but the shoaling waters off the coast have altered, and where bars formerly existed there now is deep water, and where the deepest of ships could sail without danger there is now shallow water. Mariners will do well to give the Jersey coast a wide berth for some time to come.

In places the sea during the long sustained storm of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday ate into the beaches for 1,000 feet. At others the waves now play a few hundred feet from where they used to over what was formerly a beach. Cottages and hotels whose builders placed them down close to the ocean yesterday morning found them anywhere from a couple of hundred to a few thousand feet inland. During the storm the waves caught up great masses of sand and carried them away, only to deposit them in other places.

Down along the great sand bar which for miles skirts the Jersey coast from Bay Head to Cape May the old residents were trying yesterday to accommodate themselves to new conditions.

New inlets have been cut from the ocean into Barnegat, Little Egg Harbor, and the smaller bays which lie between the bar and the sand bar. The railroads which ran along the beach at intervals will have to be rebuilt in whole or in part. In many places there is not a sign of the location of the tracks. Here and there the rails and sleepers have been carried away. In other places they have been buried beneath several feet of sand.

From end to end the coast is strewn with wreckage, from which the residents were yesterday engaged in trying to rescue what was of any value.

### SCHOONER CREW RESCUED.

**Brought to This Port by the Steamship Gate City.**

Two of the ships of the Ocean Steamship Company, the Nacoochee and the Gate City, arrived from Savannah last night, the Gate City being bound for Boston, after a terrible experience of five days' gales and hurricanes. Both vessels left Savannah Oct. 8, and almost from the time of their departure bad weather prevailed.

The severe storm which has swept with fury along the coast was felt in all its severity. For hours the vessels barely made any progress against the terrific high seas and strong gale which raged with hurricane force.

The Nacoochee, after three days, was abreast of Cape Hatteras. The Gate City ran short of coal, and after a time sighted the Nachoochee, which signaled her to put into New-York.

When forty miles south of Winter Quarters Shoal, the Gate City, yesterday morning, fell in with the schooner Leila Smith, of Machias, Me., lumber-laden and waterlogged, flying signals of distress. With considerable difficulty, the crew of the Smith was taken on board the Gate City. They numbered seven men in all, and were brought to this port.

The Leila Smith was a schooner of 264 tons burden, built in 1890 at East Machias, Me., and hailed from Machias. She was bound from Wilmington, N. C., for Beverly, Mass.

### COBB'S ISLAND SUBMERGED.

**The Hotel Demolished and All but Three Buildings Washed Away.**

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Oct. 13.—A special messenger from Cobb's Island this afternoon brought information that Cobb's Island was entirely submerged yesterday at high tide. The hotel was entirely demolished and partly washed to sea. All buildings save three were demolished or washed away. The only buildings remaining are the life-saving station, a cottage belonging to Mr. Ashby Jones of Richmond, Va., and a cottage belonging to Thomas Smith. The latter was built by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New-York about three years ago. The beach has washed so that an ordinary tide now washes over the island. Nearly all of the inhabitants of the island have left. No lives were lost.

Cobb's Island has been a famous Summer resort for forty years. Nothing as yet has been heard from Hog Island, where it is feared serious damage has been done.

### THE SPARTAN ASHORE.

**Strikes the Bar at Anglesea—Passengers Taken Off.**

ANGLESEA, N. J., Oct. 13.—The steamer Spartan, Capt. Crowell, went ashore late last night on the outer bar of Hereford Inlet.

The three passengers were taken off this morning by the life saving crew at Cape May.

It is expected that the Spartan will be floated at high tide to-morrow morning.

The wrecking steamer William E. Chapman and the tugs Storm King and Herald left New-York to-day to come to the assistance of the stranded steamer.

The Spartan is a screw steamer, schooner rigged, 226.5 feet in length, 37.9 feet in breadth, 16.5 feet in depth, and of 1,194 tons burden. She was built in 1883 by Harlan & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Del. She is owned by the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, and hails from Boston.

She was en route from Boston for Philadelphia with a general cargo when she stranded.

**Hove To in the Big Storm.**

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 13.—The New-York and Cuba mail steamer Niagara, Capt. Crocker, from New-York for Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. She reports that she encountered a hurricane off Cape Hatteras. The wind blew with much violence and the seas were so heavy that the vessel was hove to for thirty-six hours, after which she ran to the eastward and out of the storm. While hove to, a number of heavy seas boarded the vessel, flooding her saloon. The upper works on the port side were quite badly damaged. Several members of the crew were slightly injured.

**Probably Drowned in the Swamp.**

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—Herman Weiner, an aged man, living in Hermantown, a few miles from here, left home on Saturday morning last to pick cranberries in the dense Weekstown swamp. He has not been heard from since. The swamp is covered with water blown inshore by the storm, and it is supposed he lost his bearings and has been drowned. Four others have been lost in the same swamp within three years.

**Wrecks at Marblehead.**

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Oct. 13.—The damage caused by the storm here is greater than that caused by any previous storm for several years. Mr. Peabody's sloop Kathleen has gone to pieces off Peaches Point; Capt. John H. Cole's yacht Nonnatum is a total wreck at First Cove; the new half-rater built by Stearns for the coast pilot man is on the rocks at Lane's Cove, and will be a total loss.

**Big Wind at Nantucket.**

NANTUCKET, Mass., Oct. 13.—The storm yesterday was the worst of the year. The wind blew steadily 80 miles an hour, and at times went over 100 miles. Wires of all descriptions, roofs, and fences suffered; small boats were damaged, wharves and bulkheads were washed out, and the Nantucket Central Railroad suffered much damage. The steamer has been unable to make her trips to the mainland since Sunday. The storm is abating fast.

**A Floating Island Blown Loose.**

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 13.—In Mount Basha Lake, Orange County, is a floating island about one acre in extent and nearly ten feet deep. It is well covered with large and small trees and brush and swampy vegetation. Recently the island was secured at one side of the lake, but in the storm Sunday night it got loose again, and now floats about interfering with the fishermen.

**Bark New-Zealand Ashore.**

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 13.—The Norwegian bark New-Zealand, before reported from Galveston as having been dismasted in the recent hurricane that swept up the Atlantic seaboard, and which sailed from this port Sept. 18 for Sutton's Bridge, went ashore on Dixie Island Monday night while trying to cross Mobile Bar. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

**Norwegian Sailors Rescued.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The steamer Evelyn, British, from Huelva for Philadelphia, passed Reedy Island up this morning. She reports having on board the Captain and eight of the men of the wrecked Norwegian bark Lovise, from Mobile for Rosario. They were nine days in two small boats.

**Cape Charles Lightship Recovered.**

FORT MONROE, Vt., Oct. 13.—The United States cruiser Columbia arrived here at 2 A. M. with the Cape Charles lightship in tow, which was picked up at 9 o'clock last night 100 miles out at sea. The Columbia sailed this morning to rejoin Admiral Bunce's squadron.

**Allianca Short of Coal.**

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Oct. 13.—The steamer Allianca, bound from Colon for New-York, passed in the Delaware Breakwater this afternoon. A pilot boat reports her short of coal and burning up her woodwork.

**Not Silver Alone Helps Denver.**

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

The question is often asked: "What is there to support such a great city as Denver?" Tourists coming across the plains see only the vast stretches of arid acres in the extreme eastern part of Colorado, and they can't conceive of any part of the State being fertile. They know in a general way about the mines, but many never heard of farms in Colorado. In answering this question, it may first be stated that Colorado has more acres of agricultural land under cultivation in proportion than any other State in the United States which is not an exclusively agricultural State, and furthermore, the agricultural land of Colorado is many times more productive than land in most sections of the country because of irrigation. The area under irrigation in Colorado is 4,000,000 acres, of which 2,100,000 are being cultivated. There are 14,000 miles of irrigating ditches, and the value of the products of the farm in Colorado in 1895 was estimated at $25,000,000. Colorado is a great stock-raising State. Two million sheep and about 75,000 head of cattle are being fed in the State for the market. The mineral output of the State was about $35,000,000 last year, including only gold, silver, lead, and copper. The coal produced last year was valued at nearly $6,000,000, the stone quarried at $1,500,000; then there was a large production of iron and oil.

**Flint's Fine Furniture.**

See the Indian Nook for decorative suggestions. 7th Floor.

# SULZER HAS SMALL CHANCE

## IS NOT POPULAR AMONG WORKINGMEN IN HIS DISTRICT.

**Ninety Per Cent. of the Business Men in the District Have Declared Themselves in Favor of the Gold Standard—It Looks as if Ferdinand Eidman, the Republican Candidate, Will Be an Easy Winner—Many Political Meetings.**

From present appearances William Sulzer will not get much support from the Germans in the Eleventh Congressional District, and, with about 90 per cent. of the business men in the district declared in favor of the gold standard, he is not likely to be returned to the next Congress. Personally he is not admired by the working population in the district, who think that the young man is suffering from what is called "swelled head," since after his last election he became so elated over what he believed to be his own greatness that it was difficult to obtain access to him.

The more reckless of the workingmen, who spend most of their wages, when they earn them, for drink, and who are chronically out of work and always finding fault with society, want free silver, which they imagine will find its way into their pockets without any exertion of their own, but the sober, thinking men hold that free coinage of silver would only bring them trouble and hard times.

A mass meeting of workingmen for free silver and Sulzer that was held Saturday evening at 135 Avenue A, proved to be very much of a fizzle, for, by actual count, there were twenty-eight men seated, and about half a dozen more stood in the rear of the hall, while the hand clapping and applause were confined to about eight or ten men.

**Germans for Gold.**

A TIMES reporter walked Saturday evening into the Bakers' Assembly rooms, at 171 East Fourth Street, where over a score of German workingmen were conversing and playing pinocle. Nearly all of them were for the gold standard, although they were not all Republicans. Several wore McKinley buttons.

At a saloon at 54 First Avenue, the first German workman spoken to declared himself for Bryan.

"Oh! Bryan will be in the soup," said the man with whom he was conversing. "He won't be anywhere on the evening of election day. I know what I am saying."

The employes of L. H. Mace & Co., icebox manufacturers at Houston and Chrystie Streets, have nearly all declared themselves for gold, and so have the employes of Charles Lindner, butcher, who employs between forty and fifty men in his stores at First Avenue and Third Street and Sixth Street and First Avenue.

Ferdinand Eidman, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District, is making an active campaign, and is very well liked by the Germans there. He has lived in this district since 1854, and is a lithographic printer by trade, having worked as such for sixteen years with the firm of Heppenheimer & Co. Then he engaged in the oyster business, and was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket in the Tenth Assembly District, and subsequently was elected to the State Senate. President Harrison appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue in his district.

"Although the Eleventh Congressional District used to be carried by from 6,000 to 7,000 by the Democrats," said Mr. Eidman yesterday, "when I ran for Congress against Sulzer two years ago he defeated me by only 610 votes. So I feel perfectly sure of being elected this year by a handsome majority on the gold standard."

**Mr. Eidman's Good Canvass**

Mr. Eidman added that he had been making a canvass of the Germans in the district, both workingmen and business men, and he found them overwhelmingly in favor of gold.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District, is also working hard for Mr. Eidman and for gold, and feels confident that a very large percentage of the Irish workingmen in the district will also come out for gold on election day. He addressed a meeting of Hungarians on Friday, and found that nearly all the men of that nationality were for gold. Among the Slovak population in the district the gold feeling is very strong.

The Eleventh Congressional District includes the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts. This evening there will be a meeting at Liberty Hall, at 257 Houston Street. On Thursday there will be a grand ratification meeting of the Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District at the Progress Assembly Rooms, at 28 and 30 Avenue A.

The political wing of the Central Labor Union that indorsed the nomination of Jacob E. Bausch for Coroner by Tammany Hall has not yet selected a headquarters, but some of the members hang out at Sulzer's headquarters.

What is called the Executive Committee of the Labor Political Conference of that wing has just sent out an appeal to organized labor to support Bausch, who, they say, was nominated by the dominant party. And the Executive Committee further ask organized workingmen to send them money to carry on the campaign. Among the members of the Executive Committee is George Blair, who for years has been the President of a union of men that work in his own box factory, and who some time ago was not allowed to speak at a meeting of the Central Labor Union because he was regarded as not representing organized labor.

This evening a mass meeting of the Bryan labor clubs of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is to be held at Urbach's Hall, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue.

### CAMPBELL'S 10,000 LITHOGRAPHS.

**The Sound-Money Candidate for Congress Is Confident of Election.**

Timothy J. Campbell, the sound-money candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, has just had a new lithograph made, and 10,000 copies will be sent out to adorn the stores in the district. It is from a late photograph, and all the expressions of the man are clearly brought out. Former lithographs had been made from a picture twenty-five years old.

Mr. Campbell feels confident of being elected on the sound-money platform, although that district has always been a strongly Democratic one. He said Monday evening that he had made a careful canvass among the German population of the district, and had found them almost solid for the gold standard. Many of the Hebrews, too, had declared themselves for sound money. Monday evening he addressed a meeting of the Independent German Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District, at 67 Cannon Street.

On leaving the meeting he remarked to a TIMES reporter that Tammany and free silver were much weaker in the district than many imagined. He continued, "There is a Tammany banner-raising at Grand and Goerck Streets going on now. Go and see for yourself how many people there are there." The reporter went there, and found about 200 persons, including a good many boys.

A sound-money Campbell campaign club was organized Monday evening at the Oriental Club, at 454 Grand Street.

**Marine and Field Club Links.**

The Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach is to have golf links. The course is to be situated on Eighty-sixth Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. The actual size of the plot is about twenty acres, but this will be doubled next Summer. Work has been begun, and a seven-hole course will be ready next month.

# ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL.

**To be Consecrated Next Saturday by Bishop Potter.**

Bishop Potter will consecrate the chapel of the new St. Luke's Hospital, on Morningside Heights, next Saturday morning, this being the day before St. Luke's Day. After the services attending the consecration of the chapel, the Bishop will visit each ward of the hospital separately and will dedicate each to its humane purposes.

The pretty chapel of the hospital is separated from the main corridor by a pair of swinging doors of glass, thus permitting a view of the interior from the spacious and lofty hall. The walls and ceiling are white, relieved by a stained-glass window back of the chancel, and mural tablets which form panels on both sides of the auditorium. The chapel itself is 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 34 feet in height. The chancel, altar, and reredos are all of pure white marble, while back and above the reredos is the large stained-glass window, the principal decorative feature of the whole.

This window, which is the gift of Mr. Gordon Norrie, the present Treasurer of the hospital, has been erected by him in memory of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., the venerated founder of the institution, and of the donor's father, the late Adam Norrie, for twenty-five years the hospital's Treasurer. The window was made in Hampstead, London, England, and illustrates the text, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

In the central portion of the window is the figure of the Saviour. On either side are the Archangels Gabriel and Michael, surrounded by the heavenly hosts. In the foreground are represented types of human suffering of different kinds coming to Christ for His mercy, A father and mother are bringing to Him their sick child, while the lame, the halt, and the blind approach Him from every quarter for relief from their distress. A carpenter with his tools, a woman with a market basket, and sufferers from political oppression are depicted.

Surrounding the central window are seven circular lights illustrating the seven corporeal works of mercy—First, Feeding the hungry; second, Drink to the thirsty; third, Clothing the naked; fourth, Visiting the captives; fifth, Sheltering the homeless; sixth, Visiting the sick; seventh, Burying the dead. On the left and right of the main window are two long windows containing designs illustrative of the corporate seal of the institution, "Corpus Sanare Animam Salvare."

On the walls on either side of the chapel are tablets in memory of benefactors of the hospital, such as those who have established special foundations and those who have endowed beds, including one in honor of the Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, who has endowed a bed for the use of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

At the service of consecration there will be in the chancel, besides Bishop Potter, the consecrator, the Right Revs. Littlejohn and Huntington, Bishops of Long Island and Central New-York, respectively. On account of the limited space in the chapel, none but the clergy have been invited to be present, and they will appear in their vestments. The hospital will be formally opened in January, and then a public celebration will be had.

# THIS IS SPANISH RULE.

**At Manila Even the Misgovernment of Cuba Is Outdone.**

From The Saturday Review.

Like the revolt in Cuba, the Philippine insurrection shows signs of dragging along interminably; and as in both cases we are dependent on Madrid for information, it is difficult to say what are the actual facts, either as to the causes of the outbreak or the position secured by the insurgents. In the one case, as in the other, however, we are justified in the conclusion that the primary cause is sheer misgovernment.

None but he who has experienced it can realize the extent to which misgovernment and corruption extend in a place like Manila. Shipmasters find it impossible even to land their goods there unless a system of bribery is entered upon which reaches from the lowest subordinate to the highest official. If this method of doing business is resented, a most elaborate system of fines is brought into operation, and vessels have sometimes been mulcted in thousands of dollars before the authorities have let them go.

The legitimate fines are bad enough in all conscience. If the cargo landed does not tally exactly with the number of packages on the manifest, a fine of $100 per package is imposed, whether the error is one of deficiency or excess. On Sundays or Saints' days—and the latter are exceedingly numerous—the vessel must not only lie idle in harbor, but must "dress ship" out of compliment to the Church, otherwise another fine of $100 is imposed.

Should a Captain for some urgent reason desire to load or discharge cargo or take in coals on a Sunday, he must make application, not to the Governor General, who is without power to grant a permit, but to the Archbishop of Manila; and if the latter dignitary approves of the humble petition presented to him, which must set forth all the circumstances of the case, then a permit will graciously be issued, for which the petitioner must pay a fee of $500. And so on throughout the whole administration, which is founded on corruption and exists by virtue of a universal system of "squeeze."

Those who desire to observe the evils of a sacerdotel form of Government cannot do better than pay a visit to Manila, where priests have a voice in every department and practically exercise supreme control. This explains why monasteries are singled out by the insurgents for attack. Monks and priests are regarded simply as emissaries of the Government, and therefore responsible for its misdeeds.

**Independent Voters in Georgia.**

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald, Oct. 8.

Probably the most important fact brought out in the State election was the thorough spirit of independentism that animated the people. It has been a surprise to old-time politicians. It may well be reckoned with in the future. There will be another independent movement in this State in the National election. The National Democratic Party, the gold-standard Democrats, should not be overlooked in the calculations of carrying the State for Bryan and Sewall. With Populist, Republican, and two sets of Democratic Electors in the field, it is about certain that no Electoral ticket will receive a majority of the votes cast. A plurality under the present law will not suffice. The Democratic managers are counting without their host if they expect a walk-over for Bryan and Sewall Electors in this State.

**Typhoid from a Church Well.**

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Indiana State Board of Health has been investigating a remarkable state of affairs existing in what is known as the Rock Lane neighborhood, in Johnson County, that State, where 75 per cent. of the population have suffered at some time during the past year from typhoid. It was found that all those who had been ill had been attendants at the Rock Lane Church, where there is a well from which the worshippers have been in the habit of drinking. A microscopical examination of the water from this well shows it full of bacteria, and a chemical analysis shows the water to be badly polluted. The well has been condemned and closed.

**No Time Should be Lost**

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

# A GOOD STAKE FOR GELOSO

## SHE WON THE NURSERY HANDICAP AT MORRIS PARK.

**Souffle Defeated The Winner Very Cleverly in the Race for the Jerome Handicap—Four Horses Ran Necks Apart at the End of the Nursery Race, and Glenmoyne Defeated Ameer the Same Distance in a Seven-Furlong Dash.**

It was anything but a pleasant opening day that the Westchester Racing Association had yesterday for their Fall meeting. Under the circumstances it was rather to be wondered at that the attendance was so good as it was. The tail end of the storm that has been passing over this section made itself felt, for there was a bite of Winter in the air. This, with the dampness, made it decidedly unpleasant for those who were at the big track to see the last racing meeting of the year begun.

The rainfall of the night and morning left the track very muddy, though the time made in the several races was proof that underneath the top coating of mud there was a good substantial footing for the nags. Lander's Band was on hand to cheer up winners and losers alike, and the musicians did what they could to make the time between the races pass pleasantly by playing a lot of the popular and rollicking airs of the day. The racing was fair, better than people had expected when they saw the track, and some of the finishes were exciting enough to arouse considerable enthusiasm.

Of course the condition of the weather prevented the appearance of the coaching parties, several of which had been arranged for the day. Society is still in the country, in all probability. At all events, it was not at the track, and the vast verandas of the Turf and Field Club were practically empty, as were the seats and boxes on the grand stand, which are reserved for the club members. Adrian Iselin, W. H. Sands, Hamilton Cary, Duncan Elliott, and later in the afternoon, Perry Belmont and August Belmont, with perhaps a score of ladies, were about the only ones who graced the club preserves. James R. Keene, Frank Beard, Philip J. Dwyer, Andrew Miller, James Galway, and a few others dared the drizzle occasionally long enough to be seen on the clubhouse lawn.

The regulars were all on hand, scattered about the grand stand or in the betting inclosure underneath, and these kept things busy with the layers of odds, for there was quite a bit of speculation indulged in about all of the races.

Of principal importance among the six events decided was the thirty-first running of the Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds, one of the racing "classics," in which nine faced the starter, Frank T. Clarke, who has taken the place of Flynn of New-Jersey. Typhoon, that very good Western colt, made his first appearance since the accident which nearly put an end to his racing career some six weeks ago. As Taral had the mount on him, and the colt was reported to be in as good condition as he was at the Coney Island meeting, he was made the favorite in the betting, with Challenger a good second choice, and the Morris pair—Casseopia and The Friar, with the former of which Wyndham Walden had declared to win—the next fancied at 4 to 1 for the stable.

There was quite a delay at the post, as Mr. Clarke had not put his starting barrier in position, and when he made a start Casseopia and Bannock had all the worst of it, both getting away very badly. The Friar at once shot to the front to make the pace for his stable companion, Casseopia. What pace he made did her no good at all, for she was much tangled up all through the race, and never managed to get fairly into her stride. She was running all over the track when the horses reached the dip, at which point The Friar had shot his bolt and begun falling to the rear. Then Typhoon and Celoso rushed to the front for the lead, followed at a respectful distance by George Rose. The race after that was entirely between the trio named until just at the end, when Bannock, who had worked his way up from the rear of the party, joined them, so that there was a sharp finish with the four named only necks apart. Celoso got the major portion of the stake and Typhoon the second slice. George Rose lasted long enough to get third money by beating Bannock a neck, and Rhodesia was a couple of lengths behind him. Casseopia, of which so much was expected, brought up the rear.

The Jerome Handicap, which followed, and which was a run of a mile and a quarter, had but a quintet of contestants. Of the party, The Winner and Souffle were about evenly fancied for the race. The talent had the horses measured correctly, for the race narrowed down to a duel between the pair. Directly the start was effected, Souffle was sent to the front to have as easy a journey through the mud as possible. The pace was full of running, and was never headed from flag fall to finish. The run through the stretch to the finish was a sharp and good one, however, Taral using all the skill of which he is possessed in an endeavor to make The Winner overtake and pass Souffle. But, though the latter had made all the running, Hill had so cleverly handled her that she had something left at the end, and when The Winner made his final effort was able to stall it off and beat him home by a couple of lengths.

A run over the Withers mile by a field of five started the day's sport. Howard Mann was the favorite and the winner, and "Pittsburg Phil," who recently purchased him, won more than enough in bets to pay for the cost of the animal. Havoc made the running for six furlongs or a bit further and then collapsed, and Howard Mann had no trouble in beating her home by a couple of lengths. Cromwell was left at the post at the start, and was perhaps as well off there as anywhere else, as no one expected that he would have a chance to get the race.

In the scramble for maiden two-year-olds, the Stockwell Stable sprung a good thing on a good many of the unsuspecting ones who had made L. B. the favorite for the dash. Poetess wore the Stockwell Stable's colors and got the purse rather cleverly from Robert Bonner, while the best the favorite could do was to get home in third place.

After the two stakes had been disposed of, four selling platers had a brush at seven furlongs. It was not much of a brush for two of them, Tinge and Sir Dixon, Jr., as they were so completely outclassed by Glenmoyne and Ameer. These two made a very pretty race of it, and much to the surprise of most of the crowd, Ameer hung on well to the finish, being beaten only a neck by Glenmoyne, and that with both of the horses under a drive.

Sapelo was once more "a hot tip." It was in the last race, and Sapelo was announced as one that could not be beaten. Tom Cromwell was the favorite, however, though there was considerable in the way of suspicion that he would not be able to come down the hill in good shape. He did that all right, but he was beaten, as was Sapelo, by Deerslayer, who came down the hill as if it was a tobogan slide, and won by three lengths from Tom Cromwell, who tired very perceptibly at the end. Sapelo was a very poor third and never showed any of the speed he was reported to have before the race.

After the races it was decided that in the future A. S. Post would act as patrol judge, and it is probable that a starting judge will be selected to go to the post when the starts are over the Eclipse Course out of sight of occupants of the Stewards' stand.

Buck Massie, a very good handicap horse, pulled up so lame in his work the other day that he will be given a rest. He has been declared out of all his engagements at Morris Park.

Details of the day's sport are given in the appended tables:

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000; purse, $600, of which $100 to second and $25 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44.

1—Howard Mann, Evergreen Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Seamew, 113 pounds, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Havoc, D. A. Boyle's b. h., 4, 122, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Taral)
3—Patrol, M. F. Dwyer's b. g., 8, 110, 5 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Eloroy, 6, 110, 15 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran. Cromwell, 122, 15 to 1, (Hill,) was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Eclipse course, (six furlongs.) Time—1:15.

1—Poetess, Stockwell Stable's ch. f., by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 110 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Robert Bonner, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sims)
3—L. B., A. F. Brown & Co.'s ch. g., 110, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Hill)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Our Johnny, 113, 20 to 1, (Barbee;) Purseproud, 113, 10 to 1, (Griffin;) Iranian, 113, 10 to 1, (McCafferty;) Samovar, 113, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Ealmunt, 110, 10 to 1, (Pickering;) Spinning Wheel, 110, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Simonian, 110, 6 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran. Tobias, 113, 7 to 1, (Littlefield,) was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse $4,000, of which $500 to second and $300 to third. Eclipse course. Time—1:14.

1—Celoso, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., by Emperor of Norfolk-Paolo, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Typhoon II., J. C. Cahn's ch. c., 125, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Taral)
3—George Rose, J. M. Murphy's br. c., 114, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Hill)

The first four horses finished necks apart.

Bannock, 100 pounds, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Rhodesia, 120, 8 to 1, (Lewis;) The Friar, 117, 4 to 1, (Littlefield;) Minnie Alphonse, 93, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Challenger, 119, 3 to 1, (Doggett,) and Casseopia, 111, 4 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran, and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds; purse $2,500, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter, over the hill. Time—2:09¼.

1—Souffle, J. M. Murphy's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Soncy Lass, 112 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Hill)
2—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's br. c., 120, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Rondo, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 107, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

Goldcrest, 112, 5 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Ramiro, 104, 8 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse, $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Withers mile. Time—1:29½.

1—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 6 years, by Glenelg-Moyne, 117 pounds, 11 to 20 and out.....(Taral)
2—Ameer, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 5, 116, 16 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. h., 4, 110, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a neck; ten lengths between second and third.

Tinge, 110, 8 to 1, (Ryers,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $2,500. Purse $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Deerslayer, W. Rollins's b. h., 4 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 119 pounds, 9 to 2 and even money.....(Doggett)
2—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 110, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Sapelo, A. M. Hunter's b. c., 3, 103, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Handspun, 90, 10 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran.

### LEHMAN TO COACH HARVARD.

**The Famous English Oarsman to Come to This Country.**

R. C. Lehman, the famous English coach, is to come to this country next Spring to teach the Harvard crew rowing. This news has been hailed with delight by all Harvard men.

The announcement, which comes from Harvard, would seem to indicate that Harvard and Yale may be seen together in an eight-oared shell race next Summer, as it is hardly likely that Harvard would go to the trouble and expense of bringing over Mr. Lehman unless there were prospects of there being a contest with New-Haven men.

Mr. Lehman, it is said, will come simply for the love of the sport, and not as a paid coach. He made his reputation as an oarsman while at Cambridge, England, and since 1890 has been coaching the Oxford 'Varsity and the Leander crews.

"Bob" Cook, who has coached the Yale crews for years and who went to Henley with the crew last Summer, had a good chance to see what Mr. Lehman could do as a coach. When told of the news yesterday, he said:

"Mr. Lehman is a splendid coach, and his coming here should be a fine thing for Harvard. Harvard has not done well at rowing for several years, but with Mr. Lehman at the head of affairs the men should turn out a fine crew. Of course I don't know what he would do, but comparing the style of the Harvard men and of the Leanders, who were coached by Mr. Lehman, it would be almost starting at first principles again with the Harvard men.

"Harvard usually turns out a fine, strong set of men in their boats, and if they were taught to row well and to properly husband their strength there is no reason why they should not have a good, fast crew."

Mr. Cook is so much taken up with business now that he has no time or inclination for rowing. He has no idea of what the plans are at Yale for next season.

### LAUNCH TO GO SOUTH.

**It Is Being Built at Nyack for Flint, Eddy & Co.**

A fast steam launch is being built by Charles Seabury & Co., at Nyack, for Flint, Eddy & Co., which is to be sent to Central America. The dimensions of the boat are forty feet long, seven feet beam, and two feet six inches draught. It is to have a single high pressure engine, capable of driving her at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. The boiler is to be constructed so that wood can be used for fuel.

The boat is to be modeled very much like the launch built for W. K. Vanderbilt's steamer Alva. She will have two cockpits, with high combings around each, and is to be fitted with portable fly awnings. In the forward cockpit will be the wheel, binnacle, &c.

The launch will have oak frames and cedar planking. It will be copper rivited, and have a pine deck. The interior will be very plainly finished and will have slats on the floors and seats, so that it can be used for passengers or freight. A bit is to be attached to the rudder post, and the launch can be used as a towboat.

**Jumping Races To-Day.**

This afternoon the New-York Steeplechase Association have Morris Park for another attempt to hold a jumping meeting instead of sprinkling it along with the flat races, as would seem to be the wiser course. Of the five races on the card to-day three are over obstacles and two on the flat. The entries for the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race. One mile and three-quarters. Red Cloud, 160 pounds; Midgely, 158; Flushing, 152; April Fool, 146; Marble, 132; Hustler, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle race. Two miles. San Joaquin, 157 pounds; Southerner, 157; Aethel, 157; McKee, 147; Phoebus, 147.

THIRD RACE.—On the flat; for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs. Azure, 112 pounds; Break o' Day, 109; Robert Bonner, 109; Trayant, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—On the flat; handicap. One mile. Cromwell, 138 pounds; Dalgretti, 132; Illusion, 127; Dr. Grimes,

# The New-York Times

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—2:00 and 8:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1896.

## A CHANGE AND THE CAUSE OF IT.

There is much evidence that the attitude of many thousands of Western men toward the dominant question of this campaign has been changed in the last six weeks. We refer to those who were at one time inclined to vote for BRYAN, or had decided to do so, and who have come over to PALMER or MCKINLEY. This evidence is found in the reports of expert politicians, the testimony of other careful observers, and the marked difference between the facts ascertained by recent experimental inquiries concerning the intentions of voters and the results of similar inquiries which were made two months ago.

What has been the cause of this change? The enlightenment of voters as to the real meaning of the silver movement, the inevitable effect of the adoption of the free-coinage policy or the election of the candidate who represents that policy, the mental and moral calibre of BRYAN and his lieutenants, the operation of natural laws in bringing about results which had been ascribed to the influence of currency legislation, and the actual relation existing between the people and the banks and other financial depositories or distributing agencies. It has been a great campaign of education, and prominent among the educators have been Mr. BRYAN, Gov. ALTGELD, the other silverite speakers, and the silver press.

In the West, as we have shown heretofore, the Bryan orators have frankly and boldly said that it was the purpose of the silver party to substitute for the dollar now in use a dollar having only half as much purchasing power. This may have been acceptable to some farmers, but to many others it was not, and the effect of it upon intelligent wage earners could have been foreseen. While this admission has freely been made by ALTGELD and others in the West, the full reports of Mr. BRYAN'S speeches, published everywhere, have shown that he was proclaiming contradictory doctrines and trying to avoid that frankness which was the characteristic of his lieutenants. He has said that the proposed freely-coined dollar would be worth 100 cents in gold; that the value and purchasing power of the dollar would be reduced; that the new dollar would be as good as the old one; that it would not be worth as much. His contradictions and evasions, accompanied by the admissions of his lieutenants, have enlightened many who had been misled.

Western farmers have learned something about the great increase of our cereal output during the last twenty years, and their opinions as to the alleged effect of the "demonetization of silver" upon the prices of farm products have been modified by the knowledge thus acquired. Their attention has been directed to the workings of the law of supply and demand, and within the last two or three weeks they have seen the teachings of the silver demagogue contradicted by a sharp advance in the market price of wheat, accompanied by a decline in the price of silver.

All speakers and observers agree in saying that campaign audiences have been unusually attentive and thoughtful. This is an excellent sign. When the American people set themselves earnestly at work to think out a great problem or to determine their attitude toward a great issue, we can expect from them a wise decision.

Men have been asking themselves how they would be affected in their business, their wages, their daily life, by the policy which has been so frankly explained by silverite speakers. As the result of these inquiries, the individual's "money power" has been exerted to the disadvantage of the Bryan party. The farmer has been compelled to contemplate the effect of a panic—predicted by the Bryanites themselves—upon the distribution and the prices of his products, and to admit that the election of BRYAN would be followed by a general foreclosure of overdue mortgages. The workingman has already suffered from industrial depression, caused, as he knows, by prevailing uncertainty, which has reduced consumption. Moreover, his employer has been hampered by the paralysis of credit and confidence, which prevents the loaning of money. The force of such object lessons is emphasized in the employé's mind, if he be intelligent, by the admissions of ALTGELD and others that the purchasing power of both the dollars which he may have saved and those which he is to receive in wages would be cut down one-half if the silver policy should be adopted.

When we consider the influences which have recently been working upon the minds of intelligent and honest Americans who had been deceived and misled, it is not at all surprising that the change of which we have spoken has taken place. The conversion from the wrong side to the right one has been a natural movement which, after earnest and thorough popular discussion of the questions involved, could not have been prevented in a Nation where so large a majority of the people are endowed with "common sense."

## DEPRECIATED MONEY IN ARGENTINA.

Some of the members of the Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers who have been visiting South American countries to investigate the opportunities for building up trade with them are just now returning. Inquiries were made, especially in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, and the results are said to be promising. The formal report of the committee to the association will not be submitted for some time, but The Journal of Commerce has published an interesting interview with Mr. GEORGE W. FISHBACK, formerly Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, who had direction of the committee's trip.

What he has to say about the working of a depreciated currency has special interest just now. In the Argentine Republic gold is at 300, making the current dollar worth about 33⅓ cents. He tells about the speculation in gold and the effect of it, which we were familiar with here twenty to thirty years ago. In trade "the exporter sells his merchandise for gold and pays the labor in paper." The importer has to buy in gold, and in adjusting the prices of his commodities takes good care to provide a generous margin for possible fluctuations in gold. Of the effect on the wage-earner, Mr. FISHBACK says:

"The man who in the States to-day gets $40 a month would receive about $100 in paper in the Argentine Republic. But look at his expenses. His morning paper costs 8 cents, his street car fare is 10 cents, his package of cigarettes is 25 cents, his shoes cost $15, his suit of clothes costs $60, his hat costs $12, his board and lodging cost $50, a pair of gloves costs $4, and a cigar costs 90 cents. And so on throughout the whole list of his expenses, prices are far in excess of the increased amount of his wages. If through domestic troubles or through some disturbance in foreign relations gold goes up five or ten points, prices are quick to respond, but wages remain the same; and if gold drops ten points, prices remain at the higher stage, and the purchasing power of the wage is lessened to that extent. Business of all kinds is in a continuous state of unrest."

This is the effect of the use of depreciated paper currency, but in this country the free coinage of silver would cause a sudden and disastrous drop from a gold to a silver basis, upsetting all calculations and paralyzing all business and industry, and it would be in the after adjustment that prices would rise out of proportion to wages, and the fluctuations would then be confined to the changes in the value of silver.

## THE CHOICE FOR CONGRESS.

Of the thirty-four members of the present House of Representatives from this State only six are Democrats, and they are all from this city, including the district that takes in Staten Island. In the present condition of parties and with the certainty of a one-sided result in New-York, there is not likely to be any loss of districts by the Republicans, but one result of the canvass has been to make all Republican candidates in this State safe for sound money. In most cases where the Democrats have a sound-money candidate he is opposed by a silverite with the label of "regular," and this will only make more certain the election of the Republican.

The effect of Bryanism is sure to reduce even the small Democratic representation which New-York now has in Congress, and it is likely to elect some Republican candidates whose personal merits are slight. FRANKLIN BARTLETT was elected in the Seventh District two years ago as a Tammany candidate over a Republican and a State Democrat. He promptly repudiated repudiation and Bryanism after the Chicago Convention and is now up for re-election as a sound-money Democrat with the support of the Republicans of the district, much to their credit. He is pretty sure to win, and give the city at least one worthy Democratic Representative.

In the Eighth District there was a close contest in 1894 between JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL, Republican, and JAMES J. WALSH, Tammany Democrat. WALSH was declared elected, but MITCHELL was finally seated after a contest in the House. They are pitted against each other again, and as WALSH is for the Chicago delusion he is sure to be defeated, as he deserves to be.

In the Ninth District there were three candidates in 1894—H. C. MINER, Tammany; TIMOTHY CAMPBELL, State Democrat, and JOHN SIMPSON, Republican, and CAMPBELL came within 1,000 votes of MINER, who was elected. "TIM" has the support this year of Republicans and sound-money Democrats against THOMAS J. BRADLEY and free silver. He is pretty poor material for a statesman, but he will vote right on the money question and ought to be elected.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS, who was defeated by RICHARD C. SHANNON in the Thirteenth District two years ago, is running as the Tammany candidate in the Tenth, where he was chosen last year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ANDREW J. CAMPBELL, Republican. He deserves another defeat for his abandonment of Democratic principles. Unfortunately, he has no better Republican opposed to him than CLARENCE W. MEADE, and the National Democratic candidate, CALVIN TOMPKINS, can only help elect MEADE; but that is better than electing CUMMINGS.

The Eleventh is WILLIAM SULZER'S district, and he ought to get the severest kind of a drubbing, as he probably will. In 1894 he defeated his present Republican opponent, FERDINAND EIDMAN, by less than 700 votes, while the Democratic vote was not divided. There is a sound-money Democrat up against him now, THOMAS O'CONNOR. SULZER was the most eager and vociferous of the returning delegates from Chicago to declare for BRYAN and dishonor, and his vote should be the lowest in the poll of the district.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN carried the Twelfth District in 1894 by a plurality of 1,341 over R. A. CHEESEBOROUGH, Republican, a State Democracy candidate, GEORGE WALTON GREEN, getting over 2,000 votes. MCCLELLAN, though the Tammany candidate, has the "indorsement" of the National Democrats this year. He is known to be for sound money and has refused to accept the Chicago platform or declare himself publicly for BRYAN and SEWALL. His position is not all that is to be desired in a year when candidates should boldly declare their convictions, but he will stand for a safe currency in Congress, and is a sound Democrat on other issues, while his opponent, CHARLES A. HESS, is a Republican machine politician of the usual type.

When SHANNON was elected in the Thirteenth District in 1894 the Democratic vote was divided between CUMMINGS and a State Democracy candidate. He is running for re-election with only the Tammany candidate, THOMAS W. SMITH, a partner of GEORGE W. PLUNKITT, against him, but he ought to win. He is a decided Republican, but besides being for sound money he is a man of ability and high character, and has a good record.

LEMUEL E. QUIGG, who defeated JOHN CONNELLY in the Fourteenth District two years ago, is pretty sure of re-election, as is PHILIP LOW in the Fifteenth, who was opposed by JACOB A. CANTOR and ROBERT GRIER MONROE in 1894. The anti-Tammany, or National, Democrats, are supporting Low this year.

There is every prospect that the nine Congressmen from this city will all be for sound money, but not more than three of them are likely to be Democrats.

## THE LATEST EXPLANATION.

The silverites have offered an amusing collection of theories and assertions to explain the advance in the price of wheat.

Some say that Mr. HANNA has been spending millions in all the markets of the world to put the price up. We shall be told in a day or two that this hard-headed politician conspired months ago with "the clerk of the weather" to blight the crop in Russia and India. According to The Chicago Tribune, Chairman JONES's explanation is as follows:

"The recent advance in the price of wheat was not due to Republican success in any of the Eastern States [who said it was?] or to a shortage in the world's supply of that cereal, but to Democratic victories in Arkansas, Georgia, and Florida, and to BISMARCK'S letter on the silver question. It means that wheat will be worth $1 a bushel when BRYAN is elected."

But why have not "the Democratic victories" in the South increased the price of silver? Why has the price of "the white metal" been falling while the price of wheat has been going up? Does this decline also point to the election of BRYAN?

## DRESS REFORM.

For some years many newspapers, serious, comic, and serio-comic, have been opposing with bitterness the feminine fashion of wearing large, umbrageous, and opaque hats in the theatre. Our esteemed contemporary The Herald has gone so far in this opposition as to abandon its usual judicial attitude in politics, and, if we understand it aright, to oppose ex-President HARRISON on account of the size of his hat. It will be admitted that this was carrying a principle too far, but it must also be admitted that the warfare against the big hat in the theatre was entirely justifiable, the big hat in the theatre being entirely unjustifiable. It is in fact as inconsiderate and selfish to wear a big hat in the theatre as it would be to open an umbrella in the first rows of the parquet. Not that the women who have been obstructing the views of the people behind them were inconsiderate or selfish. Many of them may have been keenly aware of the inconvenience they were causing, and have sympathized deeply with the sufferers. But they felt that they had no choice. They were not free agents, but under the control of a higher power which impelled them to make nuisances of themselves in spite of themselves, in places of public resort, and even to deny to the others the exercise of a right for which the others had paid, namely, an unobstructed view of the performance.

This higher power is Fashion. How Fashion comes about, who ordains it, whence it derives its power, are questions which no man, nor even any woman, can answer, least of all its most submissive victims. But very few women think of resisting it, and when a few women band together to resist its extreme absurdities, they find none to follow them, and presently they disband. That has been the fate of all dress-reform movements up to date, and we commend it not exultantly but sadly to those ladies of Brooklyn who have banded in a new insurrection against fashion. It has generally happened that dress-reform movements have been launched by women as to whom neither they themselves nor anybody else cared how they looked. This is not at all the case with the present movement. The women engaged in it are of the highest social standing and are even described as leaders of fashion, as if any women could be leaders while all women are followers of fashion. Their aim is modest, or perhaps we had better say humble. At present they limit themselves to the proposition that skirts should be so shortened that they will not drag on the ground. How far skirts should be shortened for this purpose is a question upon which the reformers were divided, and which led them into anatomical discussions which we are not prepared to follow.

We may, however, pretty safely predict that their efforts will not be crowned with extensive success. If fashion requires that the gowns of women shall be draggletailed in muddy weather, draggletailed they will be. But there is an enemy of the long skirt far more potent, because more insidious, than an open revolt based upon such trivial and irrelevant considerations as comfort, health, and decency. Nay, there are two such enemies, golf and the bicycle. The bicycle has already accustomed mankind to look upon a woman who is visibly a biped with a complete toleration. Such a woman is no longer even conspicuous. A woman in a bicycle dress was first endured, then pitied, and then—we mean she is now regarded with favor. But we should not recommend the dress reformers of Brooklyn to go calling or to go to church in bicycle dresses at present.

The postal-card poll of Chicago and Cicero, Ill., stood at the latest returns: BRYAN, 9,170; MCKINLEY, 34,550; PALMER, 906. On the basis of these returns, the comparison, by percentages, of 1892 and 1896 in the territory covered stands as follows:

| | Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 56 | 41 |
| 1896 | 20 | 76 |
| | —36 | +35 |

This is the "condition which confronts" Mr. BRYAN.

It is too bad for the architects of the Boston Public Library to go on nagging the Trustees of that institution with questions about the relations of morals and art. With the assistance of sculptors and painters, they were continually raising such questions during the erection and embellishment of the building and subjecting the intellects of the Trustees to severe strain. It sometimes seemed as if they were doing this in a spirit of malicious mischief, like little vanton boys that try to "pose" the schoolmaster. When the professional relations of the architects with the Trustees ceased, it was naturally expected that these unfeeling performances would also cease. But now comes one of the architects, in his private capacity of citizen and "donor," and offers the Trustees a most riant and riotous statue of a Bacchante, as who should ask them: "How is that for high?" The Trustees sigh wearily and answer that, while recognizing the remarkable merits of the statue as a work of art, they find it unsuitable for the Boston Public Library. We should rather think they did. Now, what will the architects do next? If they keep on offering unavailable decorations they will force the appointment of an investigating committee to ransack the building for the private jokes of the builders, as if it were a German church of the twelfth century.

The Indianapolis Sentinel is sore over the fact that the portrait of JEFFERSON is to be used as a device for the National Democratic ticket in Indiana. Yet the National Democrats propose to do precisely what JEFFERSON urged—"to disregard legal proportions" and base the relations of gold and silver on "the market price." They also follow in the steps of JEFFERSON'S letter to JOHN TAYLOR in 1798: "I now deny their [Congress's] power of making paper money, or anything else, a legal tender." "THOMAS JEFFERSON, bimetallist," would be to the Bryanites a peculiarly hated "goldbug."

The Court of Appeals has sustained the Commissioner of Public Works of this city, acting through the Bureau of Incumbrances, in removing the sidewalk obstructions about the Astor House. This is in effect a decision that projecting signs and merchandise are unlawful obstructions and may be removed by the proper public authority. This leaves the matter in an unsatisfactory state, for there ought to be some local power of regulation in such a case, and not a rigid law of the State. There should be a discretion lodged somewhere to determine what is really an incumbrance or obstruction that must be removed and what may be permitted without interference with the public use of the sidewalks. As it is, there can be no legal permission and no lawful exercise of discretion, but there is much toleration of unlawful obstruction unless formal complaints are made and the Department of Public Works is forced to act. This makes the practical operation of the law unequal and gives opportunity for complaints that are spiteful or capricious and for immunity that is paid for.

After hearing the argument on the question of allowing the party name, "The National Democratic Party," on the official ballot last Saturday, Judge CLEMENT was reported as saying: "I think it my duty to follow the decision of the Secretary of State. My decision will only be pro forma. All names should be on the same ballot and in the respective party column. I want the question taken before the Appellate Division as soon as possible." In commenting upon his decision yesterday we hastily assumed that it was in accordance with this statement, but it turned out that he did not follow the decision of the Secretary of State, but sustained that of the Brooklyn Board of Elections. We presume that this was with a view to expediting the appeal, as the candidates excluded from the ballot were more likely to act promptly in that matter than the Board of Elections. The argument before the Appellate Division was heard yesterday, and a final decision is likely to be rendered without delay.

"We would be willing to pair all the States off on the basis of Arkansas and Georgia for BRYAN against Vermont and Maine for MCKINLEY."—Denver Republican.

The highest claim for Georgia is 50,000 against 81,056 in 1892. In Arkansas the combined Democratic and Populist vote of 1896 was 17,000 less than in 1892. The Bryanites cannot elect their man by that process unless they can make 53 of their votes a legal tender for 100 McKinley votes, and it takes the whole United States to make that change.

The defense of the officers of the Yacht Racing Association against Mr. HOWARD GOULD'S accusation of dishonesty is peculiar. He accused them of sending a committee on board his boat in his absence to search for appliances for cheating by shifting ballast. Their defense is: "Notice of such visits is never given." You have treated me like a pickpocket, says Mr. GOULD. We treat everybody like a pickpocket, says the Yacht Racing Association. A friendly London newspaper makes this specific by warning American yachtsmen that they must not expect better treatment than is accorded to the "princes, peers, and commoners" of Europe. If the princes, peers, and commoners choose to put up with these domiciliary visits of the aquatic police, that should not, and we believe will not, be an inducement for American yachtsmen to follow their example. It is fair to say that the English press in general has expressed itself in terms of proper indignation about the business. The fact seems to be that yacht racing in England is exceptional in having fallen into the hands of a set of sharp practitioners and sea lawyers, of whom the Earl of DUNRAVEN is the appropriate representative and President.

In February of last year Mr. BRYAN, after advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, said: "It will then be prepared to perfect its financial system by furnishing a paper money invested with legal-tender qualities and sufficient in volume to supply the needs of commerce." The Populist Convention, whose nomination he has accepted, put in its platform almost the exact words of Mr. BRYAN: "We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the General Government, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for debts, public and private, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, and through the lawful disbursements of the Government." First free silver, then free paper, then chaos.

The men who accuse Mr. PERRY BELMONT of doing what his father, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, so long the honored and honorable Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would not do, were he living, have forgotten what was the character of the father. We publish this morning two letters from him, one to JOHN SHERMAN, then Secretary of the Treasury, in 1877, and one to Senator BAYARD, in 1878. They show that he then saw as plainly as his son now sees the disgrace and disaster of silver inflation legislation, and his prediction of nearly twenty years ago now reads like history. "It is returning to barbarism to pass such laws," he said of the Allison-Bland act; "they are more oppressive than any autocrat would dare to impose. And you will next see Congress, instead of retracing its steps, after having seen that the values of the world and the fundamental principles of political economy cannot be legislated away at Washington, go from bad to worse." And he asked: "Will a dishonest and fluctuating currency render the future more certain and encourage capital to come out from its hiding place? The man who asserts this is either a knave or a fool." These words apply to the situation of to-day with striking force, and they would be uttered by Mr. BELMONT with even greater energy were he a living witness of that situation.

The Richmond State, in publishing what it says is "all of the Chicago platform stated in a brief manner," prudently omits any reference to the following words in the seventh paragraph: "We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract." These words call at once for repudiation and for the grossest invasion of the inalienable liberty of contract. The Czar of Russia would not and could not enforce such tyranny.

**England a Disappointment.**
From The Chicago Record.

"Dorothy says she was disappointed in England."
"Why was that?"
"Things didn't look so English as she thought they would."

## THE LATE AUGUST BELMONT.

### A Real Democrat's Views on Fiat Money and Silver.

Some of the free-silver papers, in criticising Mr. Perry Belmont for supporting Palmer and Buckner, assert that if his father, the late August Belmont, who for many years was Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, were alive, he would support the regular Chicago ticket and platform. In refutation of this statement, attention is called to the following letter written by Mr. August Belmont to Senator Thomas F. Bayard, and to the Hon. John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury:

THE NURSERY, L. I., Sept. 15, 1878.

My Dear Senator: I have not been able to rejoice over the Republican defeat in Maine. The success of the Greenback movement in that region bodes no good to the country, and I fear it will make the demagogues of our party more reckless in their cowardice. This is a fearful bull, but it expresses exactly what I feel. If these doctrines of dishonesty and ignorance prevail, the very foundations of our political existence are endangered and self-government becomes a failure.

What has become of the astute intelligence and the common sense of our people? Don't they see that distrust and want of confidence are now the only causes preventing our return to prosperity, which would ere this have come to us, if it had not been for the wicked Silver bill of last year?

For the first time in more than twenty years we have become a creditor nation, notwithstanding the large amount of Federal and other securities returned from Europe and paid for by our people. Our exports are daily increasing, while our imports have dwindled down by the economy of our consumers and the competition of our home manufacturers. The agricultural interest, the most important of all, has probably never been in sounder and more flourishing condition than it is now. The industrial and commercial world have necessarily followed in this onward march to sound and healthful activity, if Congress had only let us alone.

The idea that inflation by an additional issue of irredeemable paper money will raise prices and give better remuneration to labor is so preposterous and insane that it is incomprehensible to me how the masses can be misled by such absurdities. For four years past money has been almost a drug, so that millions and millions of money invested in the banking business have been withdrawn, because it could not be usefully employed, or, in other words, could not be loaned out at a remunerating interest. To-day you cannot get over two per cent. per annum on undoubted security, while the large subscriptions to the four per cent. Federal bonds prove how much money there is looking in vain for safe investment.

In the face of all this, real estate, land, and all speculative property continue to decline, because they cannot find purchasers, who are frightened away by the uncertainty of the future. Will a dishonest and fluctuating currency render that future more certain and encourage capital to come out from its hiding place? The man who asserts this is either a fool or a knave.

Look at the beauties of the Silver bill. The trade dollar, with 420 grains of silver, not being legal tender, is selling at ninety cents in currency, while the legal-tender silver dollars of 412½ grains must be taken in payment for one hundred cents, though it has two per cent. less of intrinsic value. Why, it is returning to barbarism to pass such laws; they are more oppressive than any autocrat would dare to impose. And you will see next Congress, instead of retracing its steps, after having seen that the values of the world and the fundamental principles of political economy cannot be legislated away at Washington, go from bad to worse.

The Silver bill having proved a failure, not only in not raising values in general, but not even causing the silver bullion itself to appreciate in the markets of the world (silver is to-day 52½ pence an ounce in London, while it was 54½ pence when the Silver bill passed) you will see next Winter bills introduced for the unlimited coinage of the cheating silver dollars, now world silver is to-day 52½ pence an ounce greenbacks, and also for the increased, if not unlimited, issue of irredeemable Government paper. And so great is the cowardice of those who misrepresent and mislead the people, that both these abominations will most probably pass by a two-thirds vote, and after receiving a tardy but high-sounding veto of the Executive, will be passed over that veto, to the delight of that dignitary, who will be glad to have the responsibility taken from his shoulder which an effective vote would bring to him.

I feel very gloomy at our future, and am too old to hope that I can live to see the return of brighter days. That they will come in time, and that reason will resume her sway, I fervently hope and fully believe. You are young enough to witness it, and the noble and unwavering stand which you have taken by the side of right and justice will then surely find its reward, while even now, in all this dark and almost hopeless struggle, you have the proud consolation of the approbation of every honest man, and—what is still better—the approval of your own conscience and self-respect. Ever yours most truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Wilmington, Del.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1877.

My Dear Sir: I fear that the threatening position of the silver question will check completely any demand for the 4 per cent. bonds here and in Europe. The damage which the passage of this measure will do to our public credit abroad cannot be overestimated. To remonetize silver upon the old standard, and make it a legal tender for all private and public debts, will be considered by the whole civilized world as an act of repudiation on the part of the Federal Government, and cast a stain upon our National credit, which has hitherto stood as high and bright as that of any Government in the world.

It is just as much repudiation for the Federal Government to compel its bondholders to accept the payment of their interest in silver, which is at a discount of 10 per cent., against the gold which the Government received for its bonds, as it would be if Congress decreed that all the bonds of the United States should not bear a higher interest than 2 per cent. per annum. To do such a thing now as is contemplated by the Bland Silver bill, when the Federal finances are in a flourishing condition, when the premium on gold has been reduced to 2¼@3 per cent., and when our funded debt sells equal to that of any other public security in the world, is actually as if a man of wealth and position, who had by a lifelong course of strict honesty acquired the well-earned confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens and of the outer world, should, in the midst of his affluence, and without any palliating excuse or any temptation of want or necessity, commit open theft.

I am sure I do not overestimate the damaging effect which the passage of the bill must have upon American credit. All my letters from abroad, and conversations with persons familiar with the English and Continental money markets, confirm my convictions on that point. When you look back and find in the archives of your department the proud records of a Nation's faith kept inviolate with a most punctilious and chivalrous spirit during a century, amidst all the trials of foreign and civil war which strained the resources of our country to the very verge of ruin, the task before you is certainly a difficult and harassing one; but, while the path of duty is often narrow and difficult, it is always straight and so well defined that it can never be mistaken.

Sound financial policy and love of our country's fair name alike demand from those to whom the administration of its affairs has been intrusted the most uncompromising hostility to the blind and dishonest frenzy which has taken hold of Congress, and I sincerely hope that you will be seconded in the task before you by the hearty support of the President and your colleagues. Yours very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

**The Presidential Term.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

Is not this a favorable time to begin a discussion on the propriety of extending the Presidential term from four to seven years?

The disturbance of business every four years, the diversion of large sums of money from commercial to political channels; the fact that the Nation is too large, too old, too advanced to be hindered in its progress by ambitious men—all demand that gradual education of the public mind which can best be accomplished by the press.

The present condition of affairs is an object lesson which could well be utilized in this discussion. It may be worse in 1900.

H. PEREIRA MENDES.

NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 8, 1896.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a Russian review—of all places in the world!—appears a long and serious argument intended to prove that upper houses, to-day everywhere recognized as the weak factor in constitutional Governments, would again serve the conservative purpose for which they were devised, and which they notoriously fail to accomplish, if the men now forming them were replaced by women. They are, the writer says, by ineradicable instinct averse to experiments and innovations. Bound as they are to get a foothold in politics somehow, and sure to do so sooner or later, it would be the part of wisdom to let them act alone and on natural lines, instead of allowing them to confuse and neutralize the activities of the men with whom they will otherwise be mingled.

—M. CAMILLE PELLITAN has interested the Parisian press in a curious problem. Why is it, he asks, that the present Constitution of France, which, though republican in form, was drawn up by men who detested republican institutions and who intended at the first opportunity to substitute for it a monarchical system, has endured longer than any of its predecessors in France, and especially longer than any of the Constitutions devised by sincere republicans? Le Temps explains the apparent anomaly by saying that this Constitution alone was the work of men who had not been made by wrongs endured under the old régime, and more or less unconsciously the foes of any effective Government whatever.

—Manchester, N. H., is likely to pay a high price for the reckless folly shown in cutting down all the forests along the Merrimac. The consequence is that the river runs almost dry in Summer and Winter, while every Spring and Fall is marked by a destructive flood. Unless this condition of affairs is soon changed the great Amoskeag Mills will have to substitute steam for water power, and J. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, the Treasurer of the company, is doubtful if it could then compete with factories in tidewater cities, like Fall River and New-Bedford, where the cost of coal is not increased by railroad transportation.

—There has been some talk about the ineligibility under the Constitution of women to act as School Commissioners, but the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has no doubts on the subject. In a letter to Miss ADELAIDE L. HARRIS, who is a candidate for that office up in Niagara County, Mr. SKINNER not only tells her that she is perfectly eligible, but expresses cordially the hope that she will be elected, and thus add to the number of feminine Commissioners whose efforts have already had marked effect in raising the character of New-York's schools.

—Ballots in Pennsylvania this year will be more like barn doors than blankets. In some counties the voter for President will have to chose among sixteen long columns of names, and nowhere will he find less than eleven. In Philadelphia there have been so many factional fights that the election authorities have found it necessary to prepare thirty-eight distinct kinds of ballots.

—"Every man," says The Buffalo Times, a rabid free-silver paper, "who has made a study of the principles for which the Democratic Party stands can do something to educate others, and now is the time to do it." No sound-money journal ever made a truer statement than that, and it is a pleasure to add to the amenities of the campaign by warmly commending advice from a political foe.

—In The Buffalo Times appears a touching appeal, made in behalf of Col. TRUMAN of the Democratic State Executive Committee, for "orators to tell the truths that must be used to meet the corruption fund collected by HANNA and poured into this State."

—THOMAS C. BROPHY, the Socialist-Labor candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is opposed to the use of machinery for any purpose, for he believes that its product consists exclusively of tramps and millionaires. This must amuse those employes of railways old enough to remember stage coaching days.

**When I Have Time.**
From The Indianapolis News.

When I have time so many things I'll do
To make life happier and more fair
For those whose lives are crowded now with care.
I'll help to lift them from their low despair,
When I have time.

When I have time the friend I love so well
Shall know no more these weary, toiling days;
I'll lead her feet in pleasant paths always,
And cheer her heart with words of sweetest praise,
When I have time.

When you have time! The friend you hold so dear
May be beyond the reach of your sweet intent;
May never know that you so kindly meant
To fill her life with sweet content,
When you had time,

Now is the time! Ah, friend, no longer wait
To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer
To those around whose lives are new so dear,
They may not meet you in the coming year—
Now is the time.

# LIBERALS WANT A LEADER

## SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT RESIGNS THE POSITION.

### He Also Says He Intends to Retire from Parliament, and Notifies Mr. Gladstone of His Intentions—No Successor to Lord Rosebery as Director of the Party Yet in Evidence—Sir William Has No Ignoble Ambition.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The St. James's Gazette says that Sir William Harcourt has addressed a letter to the Liberal whips resigning the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and also intimating a desire on his part to retire from Parliament altogether.

Sir William Harcourt, The St. James's Gazette says, has also written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, in which he says that he is about to withdraw from Parliament, regarding such action as the best course he could pursue in order to show that no ignoble ambition has guided his action.

The announcement of Sir William's voluntary retirement may have the effect to rally upon his side many politicians who have hitherto refrained from taking part in the agitation in regard to the leadership of the Liberal Party in succession of Lord Rosebery.

### LORD BERESFORD FOR PARLIAMENT

#### He Wants to Secure the Seat of the Late Henry Byron Reed.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Lord Charles Beresford, who is a Captain in the Royal Navy, and who was formerly a Lord of the Admiralty, has announced his intention to contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Eastern Division of Bradford, made vacant by the death of Mr. Henry Byron Reed. Lord Charles Beresford is a Conservative, as was also Mr. Reed.

Lord Charles Beresford is the second son of the Marquis of Waterford. He was born in 1846. His life has been an interesting one, and he is very popular among all classes. He entered the navy in 1859, attaining the rank of Captain in 1882. In 1872 he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to the Commander in Chief at Devonport, and he accompanied the Prince of Wales to India in 1875-6. From 1878 to 1881 he was commander of the royal yacht Osborne. His Lordship has received the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society, and of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society for having on three occasions jumped overboard and saved lives at sea. On one of these occasions, when he rescued a marine who had fallen overboard at Port Stanley, Falkland, he was attired in heavy shooting clothes and his pockets were filled with cartridges.

At the time of the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, Lord Charles Beresford was in command of the gunboat Condor, and in the action of July 11, 1882, he greatly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct. The iron-clad Téméraire, which got ashore at the beginning of the engagement, was safely assisted off by the Condor. Then the formidable Marabout batteries, which constituted the second strongest defense of the port of Alexandria, were effectually silenced. This latter work was chiefly due to the gallant way in which the Condor bore down on the fort and engaged guns immensely superior to her own.

In September, 1884, Lord Charles Beresford was appointed on the staff of Lord Wolseley for the Nile expedition, and assisted in the arduous work of getting the boats up to Korti. In command of the naval brigade with Sir Herbert Stewart across the desert, he was the only man not killed of those in immediate charge of the machine guns at Abu Kloa, and was subsequently left in charge of Zeraiba, when the troops marched on Cubat. In February, 1885, with the small river steamer Safia he rescued Sir Charles Wilson's party, (who had been wrecked on their return from Khartoum,) after having had the boiler of his steamer repaired while anchored for twenty-four hours under fire of the enemy's fort, which fire was kept down solely by two machine guns on board.

His lordship sat in the House of Commons, as member for the County of Waterford, in the Conservative interest, from February, 1874, till April, 1880, when his candidature was unsuccessful. In November, 1885, he was returned for the Eastern Division of Marylebone, retaining the seat at the election of 1886. He was appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty on the accession of Lord Salisbury to power, which post he resigned in 1888 on a question affecting the strength of the navy. He subsequently brought before the House of Commons detailed proposals for strengthening the fleet by seventy ships, at a cost of £20,000,000. The Naval Defense Bill may be said to have resulted from these proposals.

In December, 1889, he was appointed to the command of the first-class armored cruiser Undaunted, for service in the Mediterranean, having previously retired from Parliament.

### THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

#### A Sitting Consumed by a Discussion of German Newspapers.

GOTHA, Oct. 13.—At to-day's sitting of the congress of the German Socialist Party at Sieblichen, Herren Schumeier of Vienna and Vliegen of Holland were received as guests. A lively discussion took place regarding the paper Neue Welt, Herren Frohme and Molkenbuhr attacking the journal as misrepresenting German Socialism. Herren Schoenlauk and Schrecks addressed the congress in defense of the paper, and the remarks of the speakers led up to a criticism of Herr Liebknecht's editorship of The Vorwaerts, the leading organ of the Socialists, it having been alleged by some of the editors employed upon that journal that Herr Liebknecht was oftener absent than present at the offices of that journal, yet he assumed to dictate and criticise with an offensive degree of exaction the work of the editors who were attentive to their duties.

Herr Stadthagen said that complaints had been made against Herr Liebknecht's frequent absence from the offices of The Vorwaerts, which required that gentleman, as the chief editor of the paper, to rely too much upon his colleagues. Upon his return to his duties as chief editor he was wont to find fault with what had been done while he was away, without taking into consideration the fact that he was supposed to be there himself and conduct the business which he criticised when done by others. Herr Stadthagen then proceeded to defend the sub-editors, with whom Herr Liebknecht had quarreled, with the result that six of them had resigned.

Herr Liebknecht took the floor, and in a long speech explained that his absence from the offices of The Vorwaerts and from Berlin as well had always been in connection with his business as an agitator in the cause of Social Democracy, which, he declared, had prevented him from being chief editor of the paper in the ordinary sense of the term. The Vorwaerts, Herr Liebknecht said, had become too much of a local paper in its advocacy of the general principles of Socialism, and must be altered materially before it could become the central oracle of the party.

### THE LAURADA STILL SUSPECTED.

#### Custom House Officers Watch Her Closely in Halifax.

HALIFAX, Oct. 13.—It was not supposed any filibustering attempt would be made by the notorious steamer Laurada with Halifax as a base of operations, but it has developed that she was closely watched by the customs detectives while at this port. They went through the steamer and surveyed every article taken aboard or removed.

Saturday evening Miss Smith, a passenger, while walking about on the deck, slipped and fell, and was seriously injured. The lady was a through passenger from Wilmington, Del., for London, but discontinued her voyage and returned homeward via the steamer Halifax.

A story is current to-day that the young woman had not fallen at all, but that she was in the service of Capt. Murphy and "Dare Devil" Jack O'Brien, carrying money or secret instructions on her person, which she delivered at Halifax to Capt. Hughes, as it was feared he might be arrested and the papers found upon him.

### SIEGE OF CASCORRO RAISED.

#### The Cuban Insurgents Defeated by the Spanish Forces.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Gen. Jimenez Castellanos has reported to the Captain General that he has raised the siege of Cascorro, Camaguey, routing the rebels, after sixteen engagements, on Oct. 4 and 5. The rebel forces numbered 5,000 men, under the command of Maximo Gomez, Calexto Garcia, and other leaders. The Spanish troops numbered 1,800 infantry and 300 cavalry. They had two pieces of artillery. On Oct. 6 the troops entered Cascorro and began to repair the damage caused by the fire of the rebels. The insurgents fired 219 grapeshot during the thirteen days of the siege.

On Oct. 7 the Spanish forces had an engagement with the rebels on the Desmayo estate. The fighting lasted four hours and resulted in the rout of the rebels. The rebel losses are unknown, but are believed to have been heavy. The Spaniards lost five killed, including two officers. Three officers and fifty-one privates were wounded.

Rumors were in circulation here on Saturday that Captain General Weyler had gone, or was about to go, to Pinar del Rio. These rumors were absolutely without foundation, as Gen Weyler has not left Havana, and it is not known that it is his intention to do so at present.

The rebel leader, Mayia Rodriguez, has been wounded in an engagement upon the ranch Junco, near Esperanza, with the Spanish forces under the command of Gen. Aldaves.

### WILL NOT GIVE TYNAN UP.

#### Grounds on Which France Refuses to Extradite Him.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Figaro says that the Council of State has decided to refuse the extradition of P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged dynamite conspirator, to England.

The grounds for refusing to grant the extradition of Tynan are, first, that the evidence that he is identical with No. 1 of the Irish Invincibles is insufficient; second, that if his identity with No. 1 be granted, proof is lacking that he participated in the Phoenix Park murders, and, third, that the case is covered by prescription.

#### The Phillipine Islands Revolt.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Madrid stating that Gen. Blanco, Captain General of the Philippine Island, left Manila on Sunday last to assume command of the Spanish forces, which consist of three thousand Europeans and several thousand natives. He will immediately begin a campaign with a view to clearing the inland districts of rebels, and will afterward attack the focus of the rebellion at Cavite. The insurgents number 7,000.

#### Gen. Kitchener in Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 13.—Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the Soudan, with his staff, arrived here early this morning from Dongola. Gen. Kitchener and his companions were received at the station by Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, and the Egyptian Ministers of State. A large crowd of people also gathered at the station and the reception of the officers was most enthusiastic.

#### Funeral Services at Hawarden.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The body of the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was stricken with apoplexy in Hawarden Church on Sunday and died almost immediately afterward, was placed in a coffin and conveyed to the Hawarden Church, where services for the dead were held this morning. The body will be taken to the cathedral at Canterbury tomorrow.

#### Mutiny on a Spanish Warship.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Ferrol says that a mutiny has occurred on board the Spanish warship Alfonso XIII., lying at that port. Forty gunners rebelled and attempted to seize the boats and go ashore. A fight between the mutineers and the marines and others on board the ship ensued, with the result that the revolt was suppressed and the mutineers were put in irons.

#### Bismarck's Condition Not Serious.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Hamburger Nachrichten, the personal organ of Prince Bismarck, says that, although the ex-Chancellor is suffering from neuralgia in the face, which is especially troublesome, there is no change in his general health.

#### Explosion Under a Restaurant.

During the noon-hour rush yesterday at the restaurant of Emanuel Demas, at 1,226 Third Avenue, an explosion occurred in the cellar. Plumbers from the East River Gas Company had been making some gas connections, and when they went to dinner they carelessly stuffed an end of one of the pipes with rags and left one of the jets burning. The gas leaked through the rags and filled the cellar. The consequent explosion shook the whole building, tore plaster from the walls, and created a panic inside and outside. The excitement was intense in the restaurant, which was filled with men and women. One man was cut in the neck by falling plaster, but all others reached the sidewalk in safety. Albert Smith of 105 West Twenty-sixth Street, a dishwasher in the restaurant, who volunteered to go into the basement and investigate, was overpowered by the gas, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was in a precarious condition last night.

#### Entries for Marine Gold Parade.

A large number of vessels have already signified their intention of participating in the water parade in the interest of sound money Saturday, Oct. 24. The programme, formation, and route cannot be definitely settled until all the entries are in, and it is impossible to assign positions in the divisions and squadrons until the total number of craft is determined. In order to make the parade a success, the list of entries should be closed on Friday morning. All classes of shipping in favor of sound money, and desiring to participate in the parade, are requested to send before Friday morning a list of vessels, giving the names of each, and Captain, in order that suitable positions may be assigned them. The list should be sent to the Admiral, Room 292, 1 Broadway, or to F. B. Dalzell, 70 South Street, or to H. B. Moore, Jr., 6 Broadway.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1:10 A. M.—68 and 70 Stanton Street; tenement; slight damage.

—1:30 P. M.—89 Canal Street; S. R. Jones; furniture; slight damage.

—1:45 P. M.—15 St. Mark's Place; M. Kahn; damage, $25.

—1:45 P. M.—108 East Seventeenth Street; May Leiss; damage, $575.

—7:05 P. M.—66 Eldridge Street; J. Shimmer; tenement; damage trifling.

## LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Vierra, Oporto, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Gates City, Googins, Savannah Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Dorrel. Is bound to Boston and put into this port for coal.

## AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. J. H. Eccleston of Baltimore is at the Westminster House.

—Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri is at the Imperial Hotel.

—Sidney Perham of Maine and Goodwin Brown of Albany are at the Park Avenue Hotel.

—Ernest C. Dalton of Chicago and S. M. Brownold of Baltimore are at the Hotel Savoy.

—Baron von Riechenau of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge House.

—Ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island and Abner McKinley are at the Windsor Hotel.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia and Percy Roberts of New-Orleans are at the Marlborough House.

—Senator C. R. Parsons of Rochester and the Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

—C. A. Munn of Washington, H. P. Wason of Indianapolis, and T. E. Patterson of Philadelphia are at the Plaza Hotel.

—Moses B. I. Goddard of Rhode Island, E. A. Riggs of Washington, and David Sears of Boston are at the Albemarle Hotel.

—Ex-State Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., and Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

—James A. Gary of Baltimore, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and Mrs. John Y. L. Pruyn of Albany are at the Holland House.

—Alexander MacLachlan of Boston, Frederik R. Perkins of Philadelphia, and J. Howard King of Albany are at the Hotel Normandie.

—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse and Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are at the Manhattan House.

—Charles E. Chase of Chicago, P. H. Keevan of Cleveland, William H. Johnson of Philadelphia, Lewis E. Smith of Rochester, are at the Astor House.

—Ex-Congressman John H. Ketcham of Dover Plains, N. Y.; L. J. Champion of Cleveland, J. H. Marsh of Boston, and Henry Lang of Baltimore are at the Grand Union Hotel.

—Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland, Sir Richard Musgrave, and the Hon. Sidney Parke of England and J. L. M. Curry, formerly United States Minister to Spain, are at the Hotel Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina, Sir Frank Smith of Toronto, Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher of Missouri, and Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

#### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Sheridan, domestics; 120 Franklin Street.

—Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Hoffmann House.

—Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery, Murray Hill Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Mitton, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Brown, J. M., & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; E. Foley, furnishing goods, 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. O'Brien, dry goods; J. E. Rourke, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortes, ginghams, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Coskery, McCauley & Hunter, Augusta, Ga.; M. A. McCauley, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

—Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; E. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Seidel, gents' furnishing goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, handkerchiefs and ribbons, 120 Franklin Street.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, dress goods and silks, 120 Franklin Street.

—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company; W. E. Morgan, white goods and linens, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, general dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

—Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Holff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; G. A. Swallow, laces; Hotel Vendome.

—Kiser, Moore, Draper & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; L. B. Meador, white goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks, Hotel Albert.

—Mann, J. and H. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

—Marks's Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture, 43 Leonard Street; Imperial Hotel.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, white goods, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods; Everett House.

—Pratt, Krausnick & Simmons, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Krausnick, millinery, Hotel Albert.

—Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

—Quackenbush & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. Lincoln, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

—Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flanneis, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Walker, hosiery and underwear; 65 Wooster Street.

—Skidmore & Turnbull, Waterbury, Conn.; R. Turnbull, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks; 120 Franklin Street.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; J. P. Turpin, carpets, 120 Franklin Street.

—Sycle, Isau & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. Sycle, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.

—The Thompson Dry Goods Company, Mansfield, Ohio; L. O. Thompson, dry goods, 328 Broadway; Imperial Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, ribbons and millinery; G. Urweller, linens; Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, crockery; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; G. J. Carter, upholstery goods; George Freund, boys' clothing; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; J. D. Wilson, domestics; Mr. Sweet, dry goods, 70 Greene Street; Imperial Hotel.

—Whitner, C. K., & Son, Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Whitney, domestics, 835 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kibbey, domestics, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

#### Of Abundant Leisure.

From The Boston Journal.

A correspondent says he has been at five variety theatres in New-York and at three in Boston during the last fortnight, and that in every one McKinley's name was applauded, while Bryan's was hissed. He asks: "What do you infer from my statement?" The chief inference is that the gentleman's business must be very dull.

#### Lime and Ammonia Exploded.

An explosion was caused by a barrel of lime being thrown against a carboy of ammonia in the cellar of the Walton Oxygen Works, 509 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. It frightened tenants in the house and loosened some of the plastering, but did no other damage.

# MR. QUAY'S PREDICTION

## OTHER REPUBLICANS ARE MORE SANGUINE THAN HE.

### The Pennsylvania Senator Is Considered by His Friends a Very Safe Calculator—Another Estimate Which Gives McKinley 298, Bryan 77, and Doubtful 72 Electoral Votes, or, by States, McKinley 27, Bryan 10, and Doubtful 8.

Members of the Republican National Committee declined yesterday, as they had the day before, to name the States which Senator Quay claimed in fixing his estimate that McKinley is sure of 270 Electoral votes.

Senator Quay is a conservative man. It is said he never yet made public a political prediction which was not under rather than over the facts. In 1888 he predicted Harrison's election much as he has that of McKinley. Four years ago, after he had been at Republican headquarters for some days with Chairman Carter, he closed his campaigning in silence. When asked by the newspaper men for a prophecy he declined to give any estimates.

Mr. Quay's statement this year, as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, claimed 270 Electoral votes for McKinley, conceded 110 to Bryan, and placed 67, from six States, in the doubtful column. The information on which the estimate was based was said to be the best that the National Committee had.

#### Another Big Estimate.

Some who have followed closely the political events in all the States believe Mr. Quay's claims for McKinley are considerably short of what are warranted by the information obtained from trustworthy sources. One estimate based on information in newspapers which have a desire to get at the truth gives McKinley the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 9 | New-Hampshire | 4 |
| Connecticut | 3 | New-Jersey | 10 |
| Delaware | 3 | New-York | 36 |
| Illinois | 24 | North Dakota | 3 |
| Indiana | 15 | Ohio | 23 |
| Iowa | 13 | Oregon | 4 |
| Kansas | 10 | Pennsylvania | 32 |
| Kentucky | 13 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Maine | 6 | South Dakota | 4 |
| Maryland | 8 | Vermont | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Michigan | 14 | Wisconsin | 12 |
| Minnesota | 9 | Wyoming | 3 |
| Nebraska | 8 | | |
| Total | | | 298 |

The following are classified by the same authorities as for Bryan:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 11 | Montana | 3 |
| Arkansas | 8 | Nevada | 3 |
| Georgia | 13 | South Carolina | 9 |
| Idaho | 3 | Texas | 15 |
| Mississippi | 9 | Utah | 3 |
| Total | | | 77 |

This leaves the following in the doubtful column:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | 4 | North Carolina | 11 |
| Florida | 4 | Tennessee | 12 |
| Louisiana | 8 | Virginia | 12 |
| Missouri | 17 | Washington | 4 |
| Total | | | 72 |

The statement of Mr. Quay gave only six States to the "doubtful" list. For these, it was said the campaign would be carried on. It is thought that Mr. Quay may have purposely conceded a greater number of States to Bryan than his information actually warranted. It is likely that he will make as vigorous a campaign as possible in more than the six, exactly as if he thought he had a fighting chance of winning.

### BREAD FOR OBJECT LESSON.

#### Picture Theodore Roosevelt Drew in Talking to Republicans.

Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the noonday meeting yesterday of the Wholesale Dry Goods Men's McKinley and Hobart Club. He had a large audience. After being introduced, he stepped to the front of the platform with two loaves of bread and a number of silver dollars. He first used the silver pieces as an object lesson.

"Now here is what a silver dollar would look like if it contained 100 cents worth of silver at the present market value," he said, exhibiting a big piece. "Here are two Mexican dollars which I secured for one of our silver dollars, except that I paid a small commission for making the exchange. Now each of these Mexican dollars contains more silver than does our dollar, and yet our dollar will almost secure two of these Mexican pieces. Here is a French five-franc silver piece, for which I had to pay a full dollar of our money, although the five-franc piece does not contain as much silver as is in our dollar.

"The reason of this is that the French five-franc piece is backed by gold, as is our own dollar. If it was not it would simply be worth so much as a commodity, as in the case of the Mexican dollars. If Bryan was elected and his policy carried out, our dollar would simply be worth 53 cents. A dollar will simply go for what there is in it, or what is behind it. Under present conditions our dollar is worth 100 cents on account of the credit of the Government, which makes it worth its face value. Mr. Bryan recently said that he did not like a fat dollar, but a fat dollar makes a fat loaf.

"Now, here is a loaf of bread," said the Commissioner, as he held up a loaf over a foot in length, "which I purchased for 8 cents. Here is another which is not so large, as you will see. I paid 5 cents for it. If Bryan was elected, and we had the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, this five-cent loaf would be worth 9 cents and the other at an apportionate value, while wages would not be increased. I think that this ought to prove to any person who works for wages that he will have them cut almost in two by the increase in the necessities of life.

"We can pass laws defining a foot as sixteen, instead of twelve, inches, and according to the legal standard of measurement, some of the men in this audience would measure six feet in height, but for all that, their heads would be no nearer the ceiling."

D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, the President of the National Republican League of Clubs, said he felt that he would have to apologize when he returned home for having made a political speech in New-York. He did not consider it necessary for Republicans to work any longer in this State, for, he declared, it was already so sure to go for McKinley.

### BETTING EVEN ON ILLINOIS.

#### Col. Swords Will Cover an Offer of $10,000 from St. Louis.

An offer to bet $10,000, even, that Bryan will carry Illinois was reported to Col. Harry L. Swords, Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Committee, yesterday. It was said to have been made by Col. Ira C. Terry of St. Louis.

"Will you accept the offer?" Col. Swords was asked.

"I will," he said. "When the offer of Col. Terry was reported here a telegram was sent to him requesting him to forward his money and it would be covered. We are willing to take even bets on Illinois. Any amount offered, up to $50,000, will be covered."

George Mooser, who said he represented a number of printers employed on a free-silver paper in this city, called on Col. Swords yesterday with $1,000 which he wanted to bet on Bryan. He wanted odds of 3 to 1. Col. Swords told him he was covering bets at 2 to 1 on McKinley, and at that odds he would cover the $1,000. Mr. Mooser declined, and as he went away said he had "driven Col. Swords into his hole."

"I had a proposition to-day of 1 to 2½ on Bryan," said Col. Swords, and I accepted it. It came from R. H. Michie of Greenville, Miss. He telegraphed that he would deposit $1,000 with the Merchants and Planters' Bank in his city, if I would cover it with $2,500, on the general result. I wired him that if he would place his money with some bank which had a correspondent in this city I would cover it at the odds he named.

"I have had a large number of letters on the subject of bets, but few offers to put up money on Bryan. One letter came from Clarksburg, West Va. The writer wanted $500 of the National Committees' money to bet on McKinley, he to handle it in his town. The offer was not accepted."

### JONES MAKES A PREDICTION.

#### Claims 279 Votes for Bryan, and Allows McKinley 81.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Senator Jones of the Democratic National Committee characterized the table of the probable Electoral vote as given out last night by Senator Quay as a "gigantic bluff." He pointed out that of all the States classed by Senator Quay as doubtful only Tennessee and Virginia had not completed fusion of the Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans. The Senator also said that of the States classed for McKinley there was complete fusion of all the silver forces in the following: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In thirty-two States, he said, complete fusion had been effected of all the forces opposed to the gold standard.

Chairman Jones gave out the following table, predicting the votes of the respective candidates in the Electoral College:

| | McKinley. | Bryan. | Doubtful. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | .. | 11 | .. |
| Arkansas | .. | 8 | .. |
| California | .. | 9 | .. |
| Colorado | .. | 4 | .. |
| Connecticut | 6 | .. | .. |
| Delaware | .. | .. | 3 |
| Florida | .. | 4 | .. |
| Georgia | .. | 13 | .. |
| Idaho | .. | 3 | .. |
| Illinois | .. | 24 | .. |
| Indiana | .. | 15 | .. |
| Iowa | .. | .. | 13 |
| Kansas | .. | 10 | .. |
| Kentucky | .. | 13 | .. |
| Louisiana | .. | 8 | .. |
| Maine | 6 | .. | .. |
| Maryland | .. | 8 | .. |
| Massachusetts | 15 | .. | .. |
| Minnesota | .. | 9 | .. |
| Mississippi | .. | 9 | .. |
| Missouri | .. | 17 | .. |
| Montana | .. | 3 | .. |
| Nebraska | .. | 8 | .. |
| Nevada | .. | 3 | .. |
| New-Hampshire | 4 | .. | .. |
| New-Jersey | 10 | .. | .. |
| New-York | .. | .. | 36 |
| North Carolina | .. | 11 | .. |
| North Dakota | .. | 3 | .. |
| Ohio | .. | .. | 23 |
| Oregon | .. | 4 | .. |
| Pennsylvania | 32 | .. | .. |
| Rhode Island | 4 | .. | .. |
| South Carolina | .. | 9 | .. |
| South Dakota | .. | 4 | .. |
| Tennessee | .. | 12 | .. |
| Texas | .. | 15 | .. |
| Utah | .. | 3 | .. |
| Vermont | 4 | .. | .. |
| Virginia | .. | 12 | .. |
| Washington | .. | 4 | .. |
| West Virginia | .. | 6 | .. |
| Wisconsin | .. | .. | 12 |
| Wyoming | .. | 3 | .. |
| Total | 81 | 279 | 87 |

Senator Jones in addition said that thousands of Democrats in Connecticut and New-Jersey had informed him that those States would cast their vote for Bryan, and that the Democrats of Iowa looked upon that State as safe for Bryan by a large majority.

### TESTIMONY FROM MEXICO.

#### Gov. Raymon Coral Tells of the Evil of Free Coinage.

Gov. Raymon Coral of the State of Sonora, Mexico, was at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. He discussed the effect of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in this country. He said:

"The results in the United States, if the Chicago platform should be adopted, would be disastrous. Of course, in considering this subject there may be many important points on which I am not thoroughly informed—matters peculiar to this country. But under such a policy the price of silver would not rise, and the workingmen would be in desperate straits. The United States workingmen are intelligent, and would demand that their employers increase their wages to correspond with increase in other prices. They would demand the same purchasing power in their wages, but how would it be possible to yield to that demand? There must be suffering and constant strife.

"For myself, I do not believe that if Bryan is elected his party will dare to pass the free-coinage law proposed. It would not only be disastrous, as I have said, but would precipitate revolution, I fear."

### BROTHER ABNER'S PREDICTION.

#### He Says McKinley Will Get 307 Electoral Votes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—"Mark my prediction," said Major McKinley's brother, Abner, to-day. "The Republican ticket will receive 307 Electoral votes."

Mr. McKinley said this just prior to his departure for Ohio. He had been here on a special mission, and had conferred with those in charge of the Republican Congressional headquarters. Mr. McKinley made the quoted prediction to a personal friend, adding:

"Now, don't forget what I say. Three hundred and seven Electoral votes will be cast for the Republican ticket. Put that down and refer to it after election."

#### Danforth Disputes Quay's Claim.

By way of answer to Senator Quay's claim that Mr. McKinley was certain of election, Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee declared yesterday that Mr. Bryan would get 277 Electoral votes. He then claimed Wisconsin and several other States for Bryan. Treasurer St. John also declared that there could be no doubt of Mr. Bryan's election.

#### Cable Car Strikes a Wagon.

A cable car of the Lexington Avenue line ran into a horse and light wagon late yesterday afternoon, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The driver of the wagon, William Brown of Yonkers, tried to cross Twenty-third Street as the car was starting. The car was gaining speed all the time, as the gripman thought the wagon driver would stop, having signaled to him to do so. The car struck the wagon in the middle and overturned it. Brown was flung to the pavement. He was attended by a surgeon and refused to make a complaint. Policeman Corr of the East Twenty-second Street Station stopped the horse, which ran away. It dragged the policeman about a dozen feet.

#### Catholic Benevolent Legion.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.—At the afternoon session of the fourteenth annual convention of the New-Jersey State Council Catholic Benevolent Legion, held in this city to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. F. Sinnott of Newark; Vice President—James F. Thornton of Newark; Orator—F. C. L. Schreiner of Orange; Secretary—J. J. Ghegan of Newark; Treasurer—E. H. Preigers of Newark; Spiritual Director—the Rev. J. F. Devine of New-Brunswick; Marshall—James Devine of Newark; Guard—W. J. Hallisey; Finance Committee—E. W. Connelly, J. H. Hanagan, E. J. Cunningham; Trustees—F. H. Huber, John Magee, J. J. Kroninberger, and James Smith; National Representative—J. A. Lane; Alternate—Thomas Gallagher.

#### Whisky Kills a Boy.

Arthur Hutton, seven years old, of 525 West Twenty-sixth Street, died yesterday morning from the effects of a quantity of whisky which he took while his mother was away from home. On her return he complained of illness, and Dr. Knipe of 353 West Twenty-fourth Street was summoned. The boy was found to be too weak for the application of a stomach pump, so a narcotic was administered. He became unconscious, however, and died from the effects of the liquor.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

SIMCOE, Ontario, Oct. 13.—The Methodist Church was burned this morning. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

## THE STEAMER PARIS SEEN.

#### The Teutonic Report Says She Was Lowering a Boat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The steamer Benridge, (Br.,) which arrived here to-day from Colombo, reports that on Friday last at 10 A. M., off the Newfoundland Banks, in lat. 42.37, long. 60.48, she passed the disabled International Navigation Company's steamship Paris. The Paris was going steadily ahead, but at a reduced speed. The liner made no signals.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, Capt. Cameron, from New-York Oct. 7, arrived here at 10:50 o'clock to-night. She reports that on Oct. 8 she passed the American Line steamer Paris. The latter was apparently stopped. Those on the Teutonic saw the Paris lowering a boat, but the American liner displayed no signals.

The Teutonic also reports that Louis Sternberg, a second-cabin passenger, and Belle St. Ennes, a steerage passenger, died on the voyage.

The steamship Kensington of the Red Star Line, which arrived yesterday morning, reported having spoken the American liner Paris, whose starboard shaft was broken last Thursday, when she was 320 miles northeast of Sandy Hook. The Paris was passed in latitude 44 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 54 degrees 18 minutes, nearly 1,000 miles east from Sandy Hook, proceeding under her port screw. She was in the regular steamship track.

The two vessels were so far apart that the Kensington could only read by the code signals: "We are the Paris, American Line." That signal, however, was sufficient to indicate that all was well, and that the Paris needed no assistance.

Considering that the crippled liner must have run in the outer edge of the gale which has been raging along the coast for several days, she has been making fair time. Reckoning from the time she was sighted by the Fuerst Bismarck last Thursday afternoon until she was sighted by the Kensington, she was making from 11 to 14 knots an hour. If this rate is kept up the Paris will probably reach Southampton by Saturday night. Steamship men, however, expect the speed has been increased since she met the Kensington.

The Paris, which sailed from New-York Oct. 7, for Southampton, crippled her starboard engine when one day out from New-York. News of the accident was brought to New-York by the Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which spoke the Paris about 320 miles east of Sandy Hook. Capt. Watkins of the Paris then said that he required no assistance, and that the steamer would proceed under her port engine.

## MOURN FOR A FEMALE BANDIT.

#### Western Salvationists Regret the Death of Helen Forsland.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A great deal of genuine regret is felt at the Salvation Army Barracks over the death yesterday at Butte, Mon., of Helen Forsland, alias Kate Evans, once a famous frontier bandit, who suddenly was converted, and for several years lived a life of honor and piety. It is reported that the woman died from the effects of poison, administered by her own hands.

Helen Forsland was one of the most noted characters that ever haunted the Western States, and was implicated in stage robberies in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and California. She went for many years attired in man's clothing, with her hair cut short. Her sweetheart sacrificed himself for her, and is now serving out a life sentence in the San Quentin Prison because of his devotion. She was touched by his faithfulness, and began to muse on the step which he had taken for her sake. While thus

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Some Notable Leases and Sales at Private Contract and Auction.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have leased for the estate of Christopher Wolfe, to Mr. Leopold Friedheim, the entire building 724 Broadway for a term of ten years; for the Bruner estate, the entire lofts 124 and 126 Wooster Street for a term of years; for Thomas W. Keogh, the store, basement, and two lofts in the building 46 Great Jones Street, now in course of construction, to S. Tenner; for Henry Corn, the store, basement, sub-basement, and first loft in the building corner Waverley Place and Greene Street, now in course of construction, to E. V. Connett & Co.; for C. F. Hoffman, Jr., several lofts in the building 43 and 47 East Tenth Street, to Northrup & Curry; for Adolph Boskowitz, several lofts in the new fire-proof building 704 and 706 Broadway, to W. O. Horn & Brother; for I. T. Simon, the entire building 201 Grand Street, to E. Schrieber; for E. V. Connett & Co., the store and basement, 50 by 200, in 743 and 745 Broadway, to LaVake & Brett; for J. Metzler, the entire building 509 Sixth Avenue, to S. Goldstein; for J. & D. Steiner, the entire building 155 West Thirty-fourth Street, to E. Adamson.

Mr. James E. Leviness has sold for the estate of Henry Morris, to Edward C. Bohde, at $16,500, the five-story brick tenement 323 West Fourth Street, 27.6 by 75.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ann Murtaugh, for $7,000, the two-story frame store and dwelling, 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 31.10 by 50.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, Alexander Avenue and Southern Boulevard, ten lots, six on Alexander Avenue, 25 by 106.5 each, and four adjoining on Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100 each. Due on judgment, $36,276.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 55 East Eighth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 85.11, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 183 Madison Street, north side, between Rutgers and Pike Streets, 23.10 by 100, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,814.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 212 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, two-story-and-basement frame dwelling; also, 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 178 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, two-story-and-basement frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 535 and 537 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, stone yard, with one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $27,364.

By William H. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 120 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,218.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 84.8 by 12 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, for two five-story brick flats, by Theodore Goetze of Astoria, L. I., owner; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 256 and 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick store and offices, by Josephine Morgenthau of 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; cost, $35,000.

No. 364 West Fifty-second Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, by Margaret Kalb of 364 West Fifty-second Street, owner; cost, $16,000.

Nos. 419 and 421 Broome Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse, by William Calhoun of 75 West One Hundredth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

114TH ST, s s, 155.11 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Annetta H. Hudson..... $12,200

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 100x100; Jesse Hazell to Theodore M. Bertine. 1

150TH ST, n s, 55 ft n w of Tinton or Wales Av, 0.6x100; Emil Bittler and wife to William T. Rehm..... 150

SAMUEL ST, s s, 100 ft w of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Anne Keegan to Catharine F. Cox..... 850

LOT 225, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to George B. Cole..... 1,350

LOT 737, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Anette A. Olsen..... 100

BOWERY, 262 with J. Hornthal; Milton J. Hornthal to Leopold Weissman, ½ part.... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Milton J. Hornthal to Anna W. Hornthal, ½ part..... 1

NORFOLK ST, 141; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Morris Berger..... 250

81ST ST, s s, 340 ft e of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Henry McCann to Alice A. McCann..... 1

177TH ST, 112 and 114 East; Joseph F. Siter to Horace S. Ramsey..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Jacob P. Solomon, referee, to George N. Miller..... 18,000

THIRD AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 25x60; Margaret Leahy to Mary F. Morgan, 1-5 part..... 1,400

LOTS 407 to 409, map Van Nest Park; Richard J. Shannon and wife to Eliz T. Bell..... 2,800

MORRIS PL, n s, 86 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16x90; Augustine L. Hilton to Jakob Kammerer..... 3,150

TWENTY AV, e s, 121 ft n of 165th St, 19x87; George S. Bell and wife to R. J. Shannon..... 6,000

132D ST, No. 5 East; George W. Eggers and wife to Thomas F. Royes..... 1

MT. HOPE PL, n s, 125 ft w of Anthony Av, 75x225; Jasper N. Raymond to Elisha B. Rollins..... 17,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 100x100; George A. Gardner to Andrew Stahl..... 2,800

RAILROAD AV, e s, 40 ft n of Bathgate Pl, 60x90; Jasper N. Raymond to Elisha B. Rollins..... 12,000

SAME PROPERTY; Eliza M. Nichols as executrix to Jasper N. Raymond..... 12,000

LOT 146, 25 s of, map No. 1, Olinville; Levi H. Mace to Malinda G. Mace..... 1

LOT 430, map Block D, map Hudson P. Rose, Mapes Est, Hudson P. Rose and wife to Herdam Lohmann and ano..... 550

LOT 202 and 203, Block E, same map; same to Albert Reid..... 1,650

LOT 631, Map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Levi H. Mace and wife to Andrew W. Wagner..... 625

LOTS 14 to 17, Block 33; Lots 34 to 42, Block 33; also, Lots 1 to 17 and 34 to 42, Block 34, map of Pelham Park; Erasmus D. Beach and wife to Josephine Doen..... 1

EDWARDS AV, e s, 200 ft s of Latting St, 25x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to Henry L. Warren..... 500

EDWARDS AV, e s, 175 ft s of Latting St, 25x100; same to Henry L. Warren.. 500

### Recorded Leases.

ABBOTT, Agnes, to Haskel Silverman; 9 East 30th St, 3 years..... $2,400

LOUGHRAN, Thomas, to Joseph Keegan and another; 152 West 124 St, 4 years.. 900

JONES, Adelaide M., and others, executors, to Charles Langbein; 42 Centre St, 9 7-12 years..... 1,000

### Recorded Mortgages.

BABCOCK, Louisa T., to Catharine H. Hamlin; w s Creston Av, 103 ft n of property n line of King's Bridge Road, 1 year..... $600

BUCKBEE, Isabella W., to Julia E. Swords; n w s of Webster Av, 200 ft s w of 179th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BENZI, Lacy J., to Charles A. Stillman; s s of 167th St, 158.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 7,000

BALDWIN, Elbert F., to Jacob Lawson; w s of West End Av, 75.8 ft s of 98th St, 1 year..... 9,600

COLE, George B., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 225, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years..... 810

CLIFFORD, Eva M. and C. R., to Isaac Odell; s s of 142d St, 125.1 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 3,500

CAVINATO, Guiditta, to Elmer D. Smith; n e corner of 142d St and Bradhurst Av, 3 months..... 752

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Alice M. Holland; n s of Bergen Av, 50 ft w of Rose St, demand..... 4,000

SAME to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; same property, demand..... 3,100

DANIELS, George S., to Charles P. Fagnani and wife; n s of 148th St, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year..... 3,500

FITZPATRICK, James and Anastasia, to Frank Boyle; n s of 7th Av, gore lot 10, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 200

FRIEDEL, Margaretha, to Jacob G. Fischer; n s of 168th St, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 1,500

FRAME, James A., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 90th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 210,000

FEIN, Sarah and Wolf, to Jacob Manheim; 220 Madison St, installments..... 1,300

FROTHINGHAM, Washington, and wife to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 147 and 149 Cedar St, 3 years..... 13,000

FOLEY, Timothy, to Elizabeth V. Hitchcock; w s of Forest Av, 133 ft n of Clifton St, 1 year..... 350

GIFFORD, John Z., to Benjamin Hawkes; 52d St, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 1,000

HOGAN, Michael J., to Mary E. Weygandt; e s of Green Lane, 25 ft s of 5th St, 1 year..... 2,250

HYAMS, Fannie and Henry M., to Helen Dennison; 166 East 74th St, 3 years..... 11,000

KEEGAN, Catherine, to executors of Margaret A. Harrison; 218 East 74th St, 3 years..... 16,000

KELLY, James A., to Alexander Cameron; s e corner of 104th St and Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 25,000

KEDIAN, Alice, Elizabeth, and William N., to Ignacio Recio de Betancourt; 308 East 21st St, 3 years..... 8,500

MORGAN, Mary F., to William G. Starr; e s of 3d Av, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 3 years 2,000

OLSEN, Anette A., to Thomas E. Greacen; Lot 737, map of section C of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,800

OLSEN, Anetta A., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; lot 737, map section C Vyse estate, installments.. 900

POUNDT, Sophie E., to executors of Agnes Porteous; 230 Wooster st, 3 years..... 5,500

PELL, Herbert C., and wife to William W. Walton, trustee; s s 102d st, 100 ft w of 3d av, 1 year..... 10,000

PRUSS, Bernardine, and William, Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; w s of Frankfort st, 118.3 ft s of William st, 1 year..... 5,000

STILLWAGEN, Philip E., to Louise Hitz, n e side of 174th st, 95 ft s e of Washington av, installments..... 2,600

SULLIVAN, Timothy O., to Louis A. Wagner; 40 Mulberry st, 1 year..... 1,000

SHANNON, Richard J., to George S. Bell; w s of Tinton av, 121 ft n of 165th st, 1 year..... 500

SAWYER, Flora, to Joseph Wood; n s of 143d st, 100 ft w of 8th av, 1 year..... 3,000

WAGNER, Andrew W., to Levi H. Mace; s s of 1st st, lot 631, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 325

WILLIAMS, Mary E., to Rosetta Wolters; s s of 46th st, 368.9 ft e of 8th av, 1 year..... 1,050

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTTLER, Bessie, to Louis Cohen..... $5,500

BENEDICT, Coleman, to Celia M. Schell.. 15,000

CONNAN, Patrick, to James Rogers..... 1,000

DAYTON, Charles W., to Joseph F. Stier.. 1

HEUCKE, Abram, to Hulda Goldstein.... 1

MOORE, William T., to Sarah Fromentin.. 4,000

MALONEY, William P., to Jeannie W. Wentworth..... 1

ROTHSTEIN, Levy, to Louis Cohen..... 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Josephine Lazarus..... 20,000

SAME to the Trustees of E. De Witt Leonard..... 55,000

WENTWORTH, Jeannie W., to William L. Marshall..... 427

ZINSSER, William and August, to Helene A. Zinsser..... 1

### Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, s s, Lot 88, map new Village of Jerome, 25x100; Charles Archer against Emanuel Burlando and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, 110 West; Justus L. Bulkley and another, trustees, &c., of Edmund W. Bulkley, deceased, against Edward J. Halligan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

142D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Gustav W. Autenrieth against George Heesemann and others, executor, &c., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

7TH AV, 2,063 to 2,069; Globe Electric Construction Company against David Steinfeld, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

WALTON AV, 643; William A. Northridge against Robert G. Barrows, (warrant of attachment.)

25TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; 26th St, n s, 30 ft e of 5th Av, 30x112.10; Eliza G. Lennon and others against William A. Lottimer, individually, and as executor and trustee of William Lottimer, deceased, and another, (action to set aside deed.)

MADISON AV, 312; The C. Graham & Sons Company against Charles M. Heyman and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

WEST END AV, s w corner of 84th St, 30x40x irregular; Armand de Potter against Richard G. Platt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

237TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Martha Av, 100x100, Woodlawn Heights; Edward M. Scudder against Francis S. Meisenbers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Augusta A. Roby against Thomas J. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

7TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x99.9; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against John J. Farley and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

116TH ST, 147, n s, 60 ft w of 3d Av, 20x92; Charles F. Schirmer against Rosa Grandjean and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

4TH AND BANK STS, s w corner, 42x40; Eliza Nelson against Mary H. Connelly and others, (partition.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

34TH ST, 3 East; J. L. Keating & Co. against Charles J. Clinch, owner; James Hamilton, contractor, and Charles R. Jones, sub-contractor..... $61

BARRETTO ST, e s, 212.2 ft n of Sporford St, 25x150; Frank W. Gordon against Francis J. Mackey, owner; William Campbell, contractor..... 42

THOMPSON ST, 69; Henry and William Wirth against Frank Nigri and R. De Rago, owners; J. H. Furber Company, contractors..... 250

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 125 ft n of Jerome St, 50x106.8; John Bussing, Jr., against Amy J. Hallock, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor..... 1,850

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100; Louis Folliano and James Bennedetto against Benjamin F. McCauley and another, owners and contractors..... 647

PENFOLD AV, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x130, and Penfold Av, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 25x130; Jacob Reimann against Henry Ehrhardt, owner and contractor..... 181

11TH ST, 134, William's Bridge; Frederick J. Kloes against Pauline Dalber, owner and contractor..... 59

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100x100; C. F. Woodward & Co. against Alice Davies, owner; Davies & Co., contractors..... 322

FORSYTH ST, 97; William Dunn against John Burke, owner; A. Allonise, Jr., contractor..... 33

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 101x100; Pennsylvania Buff Brick and Tile Company against Alice Davies, or Davies & Co., owners, and Davies & Co., contractors..... 1,081

5TH AV, s e corner of 113th St, 50.5x100; John H. Scully against Lucy E. Turner, owner; William E. Turner, contractor... 122

ORDERS.

Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

MOTT ST, n on We Kee & Co. by Frederick Robinson to Mehrhof Brick Company 540

7TH AV, n w corner of 140th St, —x—; on Henry M. Denton by Burns & Regan to Ravitch Brothers..... 2,800

# FEDERAL COURTS.

## United States Supreme Court.

No. 4—Joseph Lalone et al. vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 402—George McElroy et al. vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 344—The United States vs The American Bell Telephone Company et al.—Motion for leave to file brief herein on behalf of the Standard Telephone Company, submitted by James McNaught.

No. 8—The State of Wisconsin ex rel. John R. Baltzell vs. Robert G. Siebecker, Circuit Court Judge, &c.—Argued by Charles E. Buell for the defendant and submitted by A. L. Sanborn for the plaintiff.

No. 9—Zeph T. Hill vs. John Corcoran.—Argued by W. C. Beecher for the plaintiff and by Frederic D. McKenney for the defendant.

No. 10—The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago, Ill., vs. the United States, and

No. 16—The United States vs. Charles A. Hitchcock et al.—Argument commenced by Howard Henderson for the appellant in No. 10.

The day call for Wednesday will be as follows: Nos. 10, (and 16,) 14, (and 15,) 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

178—McAllister vs. Hoadley. 154—Meyers vs. The Vigilant. 109—Carter vs. Steamship Alfred Dumois. 179—Bell vs, Steamship Friesland. 120—Hastorf vs. Steamtug Governor. 156—Doga vs. Barber.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 1230 P. M. Motion calendar. Cases adjourned.

1—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 2—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 3—Noad vs. McCarthy. 4—Williams vs. Wilcox. 5—Williams vs. Greene. 6—United States vs. La Compagnie Francaise, &c. 6½—Loisette vs. Wetmore.

Cases Noticed.—7—Lambert vs. Harrell Leather Goods Company. 8—Cramp vs. Pneumatic Torpedo Construction Company. 9—Blythe, Green, Jourdain & Co. vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 10—Croseman vs. Press Publishing Company. 11—Swancoat vs. Austen Consolidated Coal Company. 12—Sargent vs. Talcott. 13—Di Castro vs. Compagnie Francaise, &c. 14—Fowler vs. Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 15—McCook vs. Barber. 16—Bruce vs. Buck.

# STATE COURTS.

## Court of Appeals.

Eliza W. White and another vs. Anna B. Benjamin and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed and appeal from the order dismissed with costs upon each appeal.

Clara H. Spencer, appellant, vs. Peter V. Myers.—Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff, with costs.

Robert O. Babbitt, appellant, vs. William W. Gibbs; Isaac Rosenstein, appellant, vs. William I. Fox.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

R. T. Wilson and others, appellants, vs. Lewiston Mill Company; T. W. Stack, appellant, vs. City of Brooklyn; Georgiana Bigelow, appellant, vs. William H. Davol and others; Henry Stanton, appellant, vs. Joseph Hennessey; J. Albert, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Merchants' National Bank of Binghamton, appellant, vs. Benjamin Tracy and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People vs. John Hoch, appellant; People vs. Arthur Mayhew.—Judgment affirmed.

Jane A. Baker and others vs. Thomas Brown and others, appellants.—Order modified, and as modified affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Philip Bonet for temporary writ of mandamus vs. City Authorities of New-York, respondents, on appeal, and David A. Doyle, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Otto Niendorf vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss granted, without costs to either party.

In re to disbar John F. Dorthy.—Motion for stay denied on the ground that the motion should be made upon notice.

Anna C. Kley, appellant, vs. J. W. Healy.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

People vs. John Hoch, appellant.—Motion to correct records denied on the ground that this court cannot change the record.

First National Bank of Amsterdam vs. Elizabeth N. Shuller, appellant; T. H. B. Crane vs. same appellant.—Motion to advance denied, without costs.

Asbury Lester, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York City.—Argument by James A. Deering for appellant; Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel, for respondent.

Goodrich, appellant, vs. same.—Argued by O. P. Buel for appellant; Corporation Counsel Scott for respondent.

Engelbert Hart et al. vs. Joseph Lillienthal, appellant.—Argued by Samuel Greenbaum for appellant; Alexander Blumenstiel for respondent.

James Carter vs. Charles J. Hodge and another, appellants.—Argued by G. W. Cothran for respondent; W. B. Hoyt for appellants.

The calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 680, 681, 684, 682, 689, 690, 691, 694.

## New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

40—Bryer vs. Foerster. 36—Labouisse vs. Evening Post Publishing Company. 62—Starbuck vs. Phenix Insurance Company. 29—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 12—Matter of De Haas. 27—Dayton vs. White. 75—Herter vs. Mullen. 69—A. Shrampton Sons vs. Eschwege. 58—Davies vs. Clark. 64—Smith vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 45—Ackerman vs. Trustees, &c., of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 11—Matter of Morris. 20—People ex rel. Illingsworth vs. Court of Oyer & Terminer. 70—Elsen vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 67—Raymond vs. Hogan.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated motions.—1—Larkin vs. Cunningham. 2—Lilienthal vs. Wilber. 3—Toney vs. Schwab. 4—De Long vs. Hagan. 5—Rosenstein vs. Tyran. 6—Kelly vs. Kelly. 7—Matter of Powers Avenue. 8—Matter of East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. 9—Matter of Park Street. 10—Matter of Darcy Street. 11—Matter of Arthur Avenue. 12—Matter of La Fontaine Avenue. 13—Matter of St. Ann's Avenue. 14—Matter of Pontiac Place. 15—Matter of East One Hundred and Seventh Street. 16—Matter of Mott. 17—Sherman vs. Fernbach. 18—People, &c., vs. Riper. 19—Matter of Pitchett. 20—Matter of Naegle Avenue. 21—Vandyck vs. Porter. 22—Weaver vs. Schwalbach. 23—Thompson vs. Thompson. 24—Matter of Hamilton. 25—Matter of Nixon Red Slate Quarrying Company. 26—French vs. Roosevelt. 27—Milbank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 28—Allen vs. Manufacturing Company vs. Walton. 29—Fankhauser vs. Fankhauser. 30—Healy vs. Burns. 31—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack. 32—Quincey vs. Clapp. 33—Hart vs. Cullen. 34—Tappen vs. Weinpahl. 35—Clark vs. La Montagne. 36—Matter vs. Weeks. 37—Clark vs. Conover. 38—Stokes vs. Scott. 39—Wilder vs. Fransioli. 40—Codding vs. Bond. 41—Soles vs. Young. 42—Eble vs. Eble. 43—Kidd vs. Schwab. 44—Minrath vs. Duncan. 45—Loew vs. Kuhnle. 46—Watkins vs. Kerwin. 47—People ex rel Emmet vs. Beardsley. 48—Stewart vs. Lyons. 49—Pfeffenbauer vs. Brettel. 50—Kipp vs. Holoway. 51—Kessler vs. ——. 52—Clark vs. Paladino. 53—Rogers vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 54—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Union Square Bank. 55—Matter of Van Riper. 56—Einstein vs. Althof. 57—Continental Insurance Company vs. New-York Steam Company. 58—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 59—Braker vs. Osborn. 60—Lesser vs. Lesser. 61—Quinn vs. Gould. 62—Cohen vs. Rosenbaum. 63—Palmer vs. Ward. 64—Loomis vs. Southern Railway Company. 65—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Skinner. 66—Lesser vs. Lesser. Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: —Howard Brothers & Co. 2—Jarvis. 3—Gosta Kraemer. 4—Matusek & Son Piano Company. 5—Palmer. 6—Regan. 7—Smidt & Fupke Manufacturing Company. 8—Smith. 9—Work. 10—McKeon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.—3076—Brown vs. Brown. 2273—Quinn vs. Quinn. 3406—Pritz vs. Fritz. 3080—Adler vs. Adler 2898—Muffler vs. Muffler. 3058—Jahn vs. Jahn. 3060—Lewis vs. Lewis. 3077—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 3083—Buettner vs. Buettner. 3222—Cox vs. Cox. 3228—Barnum vs. Barnum. 3229—Burger vs. Burger. 3231—Lincoln vs. Lincoln. 3237—Stumpe vs. Stumpe. 3238—McKelvey vs. McKelvey. 3239—Bruppacher vs. Bruppacher. 3244—Ancieramo vs. Ancieramo. 3247—Howard vs. Howard. 3251—Hall vs. Hall. 3248—Osterbye vs. Osterbye.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. —To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3275—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c. 3190—Aaron vs. Mitz. 3122—Millotti vs. Millotti. 1954—Donihee vs. Crosby. 2732—Moran vs. Garnhart. 1560—Pennington vs. Britton. 2807—Cotes vs. Cotes. 3392—Roos vs. Green. 3135—Young vs. Young. 3362—Dunn vs. Welher. 3364—Berod vs. Bowery Savings Bank.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3332.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Michael Ginto, George J. Fulham, James Gordon, and John Trolger. 2—John Trolger. 3—Patrick McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—Inquest.—9472—Steves vs. Leavens. 6365—Gerety vs. National Ice Company. 9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 7145—Pennell vs. The Mayor, &c. 6549—Van Arken vs. The Mayor, &c. 6385—Smith vs. same. 6168—Kelly vs. same. 5066—Kennedy vs. same. 9168—Levitt vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 8382—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 7940—Bonner Brick Company vs. M. M. Canda Company. 7948—Tompkins vs. M. M. Canda Company. 9199—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 9157—Goodhart vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 7966—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 8325—Mumm vs. Davidson. 8710—Gearity vs. Stephens. 8645—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 9733—Patent Cereals Company vs. Mariano. 9627—Lyons Iron Works vs. Sterling. 9492—Fitzpatrick vs. Dauchy. 9491—Same vs. same. 8913—Nichols vs. Earl. 9038—Conron vs. Michael. 8261—Humphreys vs. Lennon. 9341—Keith vs. Ginsburg. 9826—Ilisley vs. Sawyer. 9514—Melcher vs. Regaud. 9718—Kaufman vs. Engelhardt. 9473—Rand vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 8750—Roberts vs. Matthews. 9296—Shuck vs. Shuck. 7484—Koven vs. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

2372—Smith vs. Knapp. 2884—Rogers vs. Condon. 3103—Dodge vs. Merriam Company. 3104—Same vs. same. 1410—Reid vs. Bein. 1437—Kleinert vs. Iba. 2363—Levy vs. Cohen. 2469—Hunt vs. Yost. 3127—Smith vs. Devoe. 2683—Stein vs. Kane. 2991—Goldberg vs. Fendler. 2962—McCollume vs. Durand. 3197—Rodges vs. Vogel. 1477—Townsend vs. Marwell. 2203—Cusick vs. Casey. 3740—Fries vs. Sheppenske.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1207.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Isaac Zucker. 2—Daniel Donohue. 3—Thomas Heatherington and William Mahar. 4—Samuel Krulewitch. 5—Lawrence Gossen. 6—William C. Moll. 7—Margaret Kelly. 8—Henry Woodley. 9—James A. McLean and Joseph Sheehan. 10—Harry M. Mouness. 11—Joseph Schultz. 12—Jennie Epstein. 13—Samuel Gering. 14—George Fiaherty. 15—Thomas H. Fox, John H. Archibald, August Becker, Henry Bach, Stephen Brodie, Joseph Connolly, Joseph Corcoran, Michael Conway, John Dooner, Michael Fennelly, James Dougherty, Owen Ferguson, Patrick H. Comerford, James Finnigan, Fritz Baker, James Garvey, Sr., James Garvey, Jr., Samuel P. Gray, Charles Hamberg, Catharine Hugin, Albert F. Holzer, Daniel Hanley, Stephen Hedderton, Nicholas Kirigin, John Keough, Thomas Moraseill, August Meyer, James McElroy, John McCabe, John Norton, Bernard O'Reilly, Philip O'Neill, Michael O'Connor, Timothy O'Connor, Adolph Prince, Frederick Pape, Peter Rose, Patrick Rodden, Bernard Reilly, Oscar Rodiz, Frank Schopf, Timothy E. Scanlon, Frank Shea, William Sohl, Michael Waters, and Elias Zurek.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Smith. 2—Emil Fluck. 3—Louis Alperin and Benjamin Wolf. 4—Samuel Benjamin. 5—Henry Smith and Frank Smith. 7—James Farrell. 8—Stephen Greene. 9—William Adler. 10—Matthew Johnston and Isaac Lock. 11—John Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Samuel Levison. 2—William Curtis and James Russell. 3—Annie Williams. 4—Anton Judips. 5—Frederick Sweigert. 6—Gung Sing and Lee Gun. 7—Joseph Kennedy. 8—Mary Lester. 9—Ella Weiner. 10—Michael Busch, Francis A. Clark, Daniel Cashman, Marcello Clementa, Edward J. Finnegan, Albert Forejt, Frank F. Gerwins, Patrick Green, Joseph Goldbraun, Patrick Gilmartin, Patrick Gallagher, Annie Emil Giesic, John Gimna, Gottfried Hauser, Cornelius Hayes, Wolf Horowitz, Joseph R. Hennessy, John E. Heines, John Janen, Matthew Johnson, Henry W. Kohring, Christian Klein, Fergus O'Donnell, Leonard Pinggera, Morris Persky, Bernard Ryan, Frank Shanley, Thomas Shanley, Pincus Schanberg, and James Shannahan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Frank Doyle and William Lyons. 2—Julia Barringer. 3—Rachel Rosen and Adolph Fleischer. 4—Frederick Palmer. 5—Frank Meyers. 6—William Henn and William Deveney. 7—Jacob Treu. 8—Genaro Gregorio. 9—Tony Sprong. 10—Ella Raymond. 11—Elka Rosenberg. 12—John Gallagher. 13—Albert Schumalzbach and Joseph Kaufman. 14—Andrew Burke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Frank Mordi. 2—Leonardo Napoli. 3—John Finck. 4—Isaac Farber. 5—Frank Duffy. 6—Sigfried Heyman. 7—James J. Gregory. 8—Frank E. Albirger. 9—Max Zieg and Jacob Kaplan. 10—Henry Freedman. 11—Max H. Kaufman. 12—Annie Fisher. 13—Leopold Hershkowitz. 14—Augustus Stanley. 15—Terence Lynch. 16—Robert E. Feeney.

## Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J. Ettinger vs. Lavery—William J. Moran. Matter of Naegle Avenue (In re Runk); Edward S. Kaufman. Banks, &c., vs. Sandford—Peter B. Olney. Health Department vs. Dansor—William G. Davies. Aspinwall vs. Harrell—David B. Ogden. Matter of Chisolm—Horace Secor.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—McClenahan vs. Fanning—David Mitchell. West End Co-operative Building & Loan Association vs. Van Horrum—William S. Andrews. Raymond vs. Smith—David Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Sonn vs. Hart—Francis P. Lowrey.

## Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., vs. George W. Tallman—Anita H. Haggerty.

## Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1211—Jacob Standt. 1217—Margaret Reilly.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case unfinished.

404—York vs. Foster. 90—Wimpfenheimer vs. Moschowitz. 492—Michel vs. Ahrens. 2037—Liberman vs. Tamsen. 300—Weltman vs. Posenecker. 1053—McCoy vs. New-York Transfer Company. 1184—Davis vs. Dolge. 1185—Mommer vs. Johnston. 1186—Breadon vs. Buck. 1187—Dassler vs. Ryan. 1188—Nichlaus vs. Forrest. 1189—Dassler vs. Courtney. 1190—Snow, Church & Co. vs.

## MEMORIAL TO BRAVE MEN.

### The War Correspondents' Monument to be Dedicated This Week.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—The war correspondents' memorial at Gapland, Washington County, Md., will be dedicated next Friday by the Society of Army Correspondents and Artists. A special train will leave Washington for Gapland, better known as Crampton's Gap, in the morning and return to the capital at night. Gov. Lowndes has accepted an invitation to preside over the dedicatory exercises. The memorial is so very little known that some of the few war correspondents now living had not until the past few days even heard of it, so quietly and rapidly has the work been done. It has, however, attracted hundreds of tourists to the obscure place in the South Mountain Range.

The newspaper and literary trophy can be seen from the railroad on the west and from many parts of Middletown Valley, and is a strong, rigid, cathedral-like object. Its three upper arches carry the white light of the sky to a great distance, like some three-eyed Cyclops, while the fine horseshoe arch below reveals the Catoctin Mountain scarf flowing through it and making the horizon line at the sides.

Though built at a cost of less than $8,000, the army correspondents' memorial is one of the largest and most interesting monuments in the battlefields of the country. It recalls no other monument, unless it be that of the engineers, which is a castle structure at Gettysburg. From the foundation in concrete it is sixty feet to the battlements of the side tower, and a flagstaff twenty feet high upon the tower carries the visible structure to the height of seventy feet. It looks north and south, askew to the trend of the mountain range.

In the spandrels of the large arch are shields on which are the watchwords of the war correspondent, "Listen" and "Hasten," and above these are the heads of the God Mercury and (symbolized) Poetry. Over the gable, or bartizan, is a gold vane of the "Pen mightier than the Sword." On panels of red brick in the middle of the gateway is carved "War Correspondents" in large letters. In a niche nine feet high by the side of the upper arches is a six-foot figure of Orpheus, sheathing a sword and playing on a Pandean pipe. Three busts of correspondents in bronze, to be presented by their friends, will be placed in the upper arches.

At the rear of the gateway are two gray tablets of Bedford (Ind.) stone, on one of which are the names, in double columns, of about 106 Northern correspondents, with room for others that may have been unwittingly omitted. On the second tablet are the names of the Confederate correspondents and the artists in the field of the illustrated papers. There were naturally far fewer Southern than there were Northern correspondents, and many of them, too, have joined the silent majority.

As this memorial has no particular relation to any one battle, the date for the meeting at Gapland of the correspondents, the contributors, and friends was fixed for Oct. 16, when the Autumnal foliage of the great mountain range will be dyed in richest colors. Although it is partly incidental, the 16th of October is the date of John Brown's raid from a farm only five miles from the site of the memorial, when he seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry (Oct. 16, 1859,) with the intent to arm the slaves.

## GALE OFF GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Scotia Ashore and a Schooner Foundered with Six of Her Crew.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A northeast gale is prevailing. The Danish steamer Scotia has gone ashore at St. Abb's Head, on the east coast of Scotland. Her crew was rescued.

The schooner Carmel has foundered in the Mersey. Six of her crew were drowned.

In many places the gale is accompanied with snow.

### Held for Ransom in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—A morning paper publishes a story to the effect that a year ago last July Charles Montgomery, proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel, had been lured at midday into a vacant house in the most populous part of the city, and had been held a prisoner and threatened with torture and death, and had finally agreed to pay his jailer the sum he demanded, said to be $10,000, within a specified time after his release. He was sworn not to betray the robber, and had paid the money as he promised. In an interview upon the subject, Montgomery said the reason for not having given publicity to the story at an early date was that the kidnapper had threatened to murder him if it ever became public, and both he and his wife believed he would keep his word.

### Desperate Attempts at Suicide.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 13.—Albert Price, a farmer, aged forty-eight, of Brewster, N. Y., made a desperate attempt to kill himself yesterday. He arose and, getting a revolver, went to his bedroom and shot himself in the head. The ball struck his skull, went through his forehead and lodged in the bed. Price then got a looking glass and, lying down upon the bed, aimed the revolver at himself with the aid of the glass. The second ball is in his head, but he is still alive, although probably he will die.

### Placed on the Army Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Col. Francis L. Town, Assistant Surgeon General, at his own request, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army, having served more than thirty years. He was born in New-Hampshire and entered the service in 1861 as Assistant Surgeon, his appointment being credited to Pennsylvania. During the war he was twice brevetted for faithful and meritorious services.

### Captain's Cook Missing.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 13.—It is reported from the British cruiser Talbot that the Captain's cook is missing. He disappeared suddenly, and is supposed to have been swept overboard in the gale experienced on the passage from Portsmouth.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 13.—An attempt was made early this morning to burn the four-story tenement 57 Second Street, owned by M. D. Preskill, in which there were one hundred sleeping occupants. A mattress was found on fire in the cellar, under the stairway leading to the main hall. The occupants were aroused, and they escaped to the street in their night clothing. This is the third attempted incendiary fire in Second Street this week.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Oct. 13.—A freight train and a coal train on the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad collided to-day in the yards here, and several thousand dollars' damage was done.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—Thomas Phillips, an invalid, to-day tried to kill himself by shooting. The bullet struck his suspender buckle and, glancing upward, struck the ceiling. Then Phillips said he was glad his plan did not work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—It now seems almost certain that the mysterious suicide who ended his life so tragically yesterday by jumping off the parapet at Prospect Point and going over the falls is A. J. Barton of Oil City, Penn. A disappointment in love is ascribed as the cause.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Elmer Hicks, aged seventeen years, of Sanford, convicted of burning a barn belonging to John Page, his father-in-law, and sentenced yesterday to five years' imprisonment, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 13.—The trial of ex-City Treasurer F. F. Michellon, on the second of thirteen indictments found against him, resulted in a verdict of guilty of wilful neglect. The grade of crime is malfeasance in office.

SANGERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 13.—George E. Coombs, aged twenty-eight years, and Mattie Morgan, aged twenty-seven years, while out in a sailboat on Sangerville Pond, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Miss Anna L. Adams of Lansingburg committed suicide this morning by jumping into the Hudson River. The body was found during the morning with both feet tied together.

LA PLATA, Md., Oct. 13.—George Matthews, awaiting trial for the murder of James J. Irwin, his alleged paramour's husband, escaped from jail to-day, through the negligence of a guard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Capt. Simon O'Kane, a veteran of the rebellion, committed suicide in the forest near Woodside, Md., by hanging, because he had no home.

## MISS CALDWELL TO MARRY.

### She Will Become the Bride of the Marquis de Merinville.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A letter received here from Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, founder of the Divinity College of the Catholic University, announces her contemplated marriage at Dresden, Oct. 19, to the Marquis de Merinville. Miss Caldwell's marriage will be a very quiet one, in consequence of the recent bereavement of her only sister, the Baroness von Zedwitz, whose husband was killed in a yachting accident about two months ago. The wedding will occur in the Dresden home of the von Zedwitzs, and will be performed by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, who is the administrator of the Caldwell estate. He was summoned to Germany after Baron von Zedwitz's death to settle the affairs, and he has been appointed the guardian of the young son of the Baron and Baroness.

The Marquis de Merinville, the groom, is not known in this city. At the French Embassy no definite information of his family could be obtained.

Inheriting from her father, the late William Shakespeare Caldwell of Richmond, Va., a fortune of over $2,000,000, Miss Caldwell gave $300,000 to found the first building of the Catholic University. It bears her name, the Mary Gwendolin Caldwell Hall of Divinity. Her sister gave $50,000 to found the chapel known as Caldwell Chapel, and as a mark of special honor her marriage to Baron von Zedwitz was celebrated there.

Miss Caldwell is an unusually handsome woman, now in her thirty-fourth year. She was born in Richmond, Va. Her mother belonged to the Breckinridge family of Kentucky, and Miss Caldwell was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, Manhattanville, New-York City. Since their schooldays she and her sister have spent most of their time abroad. A few years ago Miss Mary announced her approaching marriage to an aged and invalid Prince Murat, grandson of the heroic King of Naples. A few days before the wedding was to occur she electrified the Continent by breaking the engagement and publicly stating her reasons for taking this course. Prince Murat had demanded as an ante nuptial contract that half Miss Caldwell's fortune should be settled on him. On her refusal he desired negotiations to end, and she complied with his request immediately. At this time it was rumored that Miss Caldwell had made a will making the Catholic University her chief beneficiary, in the event of her dying without heirs.

## TWO TO DIE IN THE CHAIR.

### Convictions of John Hoch and Arthur Mayhew Affirmed.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Two judgments of conviction of murder in the first degree were affirmed to-day by the Court of Appeals. They were against John Hoch and Arthur Mayhew.

Hoch was convicted for the shooting of Minnie Ingersoll on July 10, 1895, in Martinsburg, Lewis County. Hoch had been paying attention to Miss Ingersoll, who was but seventeen years of age, contrary to the wishes of her family. He was thirty-five years old, and had threatened that no one else should marry the girl if he could not. The shooting resulted.

In 1887 Hoch was engaged to a young lady, but refused to marry her. This girl's mother had also opposed Hoch's attentions to her daughter, and Hoch shot her, for which he served a term of imprisonment. Hoch's defense was insanity.

Mayhew, a colored man, was convicted of complicity in the crime of highway robbery in Hempstead, Queens County, March 7 last, which resulted in the killing of Stephen Powell. Powell, who had a large sum of money on his person, was killed while going from his store to his residence at 11 o'clock at night.

Both men now await the electric chair.

## KILLED A BOY AND HIMSELF.

### Unexplained Crime of a Farmer in New-Hampshire.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Oct. 13.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Walter P. Hunt, aged 37, shot and killed Irving Smith, aged 19, and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

Smith was digging potatoes, with a lad named Lewis Nelson, when Hunt approached, carrying a breech-loading shotgun. Exclaiming, "You stole a 'bank' down to my house once, but you will never steal another," Hunt fired a charge of shot into his victim's breast. Young Nelson ran to his house near by, hearing as he did so two more reports. Smith was found by the neighbors lying dead, with a second shot in his body and a part of his skull blown away.

The body of Hunt was discovered in a meadow, twenty-five rods away, with a small wound on the right side, and near by a revolver, with one empty chamber. The men were farmers. Smith was of good reputation, while Hunt was a drinking man of bad reputation.

### Neighbors Pity Mrs. Jung.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Much regret was expressed here when it was learned that Mrs. Theresa Jung had been arrested for shoplifting in the Siegel-Cooper Company's store in New-York. Her daughter Anna, who was also arrested, is the oldest of her eight children.

Mrs. Jung is the wife of Charles Jung, janitor of the Board of Trade rooms here. She developed well-known signs of insanity three years ago, and was well known by the merchants here. She attended auction sales, bidding on every article imaginable, and then taking what she did not bid for. For this she was watched by the merchants. The family resided here for twelve years.

Efforts have been made to have Mrs. Jung released from the New-York prison, where she is held pending bail. It is the general opinion that she is not responsible for what she did.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

—A board, to consist of Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Major George W. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, and Capt. John W. Pullman, Assistant Quartermaster, is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., upon the call of the senior member, for the purpose of hearing petitions for revision of the regulations for civil assessments at Fort Monroe. The board will recommend any changes that, in its judgment, ought to be made in the rates of assessment or methods of computing them and in the regulations heretofore promulgated respecting collection and expenditure of special contingent funds at Fort Monroe.

—The President has made the following appointments in the army to fill vacancies: To be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster—Lieut. Arthur Murray. Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, and Lieut. John T. Knight. To be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence—Lieut. William H. Baldwin and Lieut. David L. Brainerd.

—First Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, Fourth Artillery, is detailed as recorder of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, D. C., vice First Lieut. George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, who is relieved.

—The following transfers of officers are ordered, to take effect Oct. 13: First Lieut. Charles G. Gallup, from the Third Artillery to the Fifth Artillery, Battery C; First Lieut. William G. Haan, from the Fifth Artillery to the Third Artillery, Battery L.

—Capt. Benjamin Munday, Assistant Surgeon, will, in addition to his present duties at Fort Wayne, Mich., examine recruits enlisted at Detroit, Mich., and will furnish medical attendance at the recruiting station in that city.

—Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will visit the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Lima, Ohio, on business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages.

—First Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, Seventh Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will join his troop.

—First Lieut. Samson I. Faison, First Infantry, will report for duty to the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

### Navy.

—Lieut. F. F. Fletcher has been ordered to the torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

## A FEMALE BURGLAR IN JAIL.

### She Was Caught Robbing a Doctor's House in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—A young woman, who gave her name as Mary Smith, and said she belonged to Plainfield, was committed to jail for ninety days in default of $30 fine by Judge Mott in the First Criminal Court this morning on suspicion of being a burglar.

The woman had been arrested late last night in the residence of Dr. T. P. Edwards at 7 Roseville Avenue. Mrs. Edwards had retired for the night, when the doorbell rang. She called from a window and was answered by a woman on the stoop, who said she wanted to see the doctor. When told that he was not at home the woman said she would wait. As it was raining, Mrs. Edwards admitted her and the visitor told her she need not remain up. Mrs. Edwards returned to her room and the visitor at once began to search the doctor's desk and pack up his surgical instruments.

Policeman Bennett, who had been watching the woman before she was admitted to the doctor's house, peeped through a window and when he saw what the woman was doing he ran to the Lincoln Club, a short distance away, where he knew the doctor was, and summoned him. Together they quietly entered the house and surprised the woman at work. She said she had called to try and borrow 35 cents from the doctor to pay her car fare to Plainfield. As she was a stranger and evidently a sneak thief, she was arrested and committed as above.

## SEPTEMBER EXPORT FIGURES.

### Statistics of Breadstuffs, Oils, Provisions, and Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of breadstuffs, mineral oils, and provisions from the United States during the month of September, 1896, and during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

| Articles. | 1895. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|
| | —September.— | |
| Breadstuffs | $11,130,547 | $17,054,220 |
| Mineral oils | 4,677,572 | 5,491,190 |
| Provisions | 11,819,135 | 13,298,828 |
| | —Nine Months Ended Sept. 30.— | |
| Articles. | 1895. | 1896. |
| Breadstuffs | $85,825,340 | $115,424,088 |
| Mineral oils | 39,081,985 | 46,231,113 |
| Provisions | 112,450,923 | 120,987,047 |

The exports of cotton were: In September, 1895, $4,925,015, and in September, 1896, $16,849,163.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

21ST ST. 47 EAST.—Large rooms, second floor, with board; reasonable; table boarders; references.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board; table boarders; parlor, dining room; references.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with board; references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms or en suite; central location; excellent board; references exchanged.

44 EAST 30TH ST.—Two rooms on second floor; hall room on third, with board; references.

44TH ST., 218 WEST.—Single and double rooms; parlor floor dining room; references.

46th ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board.

47TH ST., 3 EAST, OPPOSITE WINDSOR.—Elegant newly furnished parlor floor, four rooms; private bath; private table; no other boarders; cuisine and attendance unexcelled.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Rooms, with board; references.

61st ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders wanted for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

74TH ST., 136 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two persons, in private family.

77 WEST 45th ST.—Rooms, with board; references required.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor; private bath; singly or en suite; excellent table; private Jewish family; references exchanged; moderate prices.

161 WEST 88TH ST.—Owner will take a few refined boarders, or will let house furnished and accept board in part payment; nice, cozy home.

214 WEST 78TH ST.—Large square rooms, beautifully furnished, with table board; location unsurpassed.

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; references.

434 MADISON AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—Very desirable third floor rooms; suite or separate; with board; large closets; references.

A.—84 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished and desirable large and small rooms; with board; references.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, with good board; terms moderate. 42 East 21st St.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Pleasant second floor, singly or en suite; without board; references.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large middle and back parlor, ample closet room; also smaller rooms; private house; references exchanged.

35TH ST., 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; superior location; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

64TH ST., 43 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors, appointments first-class; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

93D ST., 65 WEST.—Large, light front room; hot and cold water in room; use of bathroom; private house.

125TH ST., 4 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished second story front room; private family.

136 EAST 74TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two persons; in private family.

216 WEST 78TH ST.—Two large connecting rooms, with private bath, in private family; board optional.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a trustworthy German-American as chambermaid and seamstress; maid or attendant to elderly lady; city reference. M. L., Box 10, 1,334 8d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork alone; has good reference. Call present employer, 21 E. 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or maid and seamstress in private family; five years' city references. 224 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist in dining room or with grown children; three years' best reference. 180 West 64th St., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to boarding house. 357 West 37th St.; ring Cathcart's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; Protestant; in small family; reference. S. K., Box 224, 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid able to do fine washing or plain sewing; private family; first-class personal references. 456 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 565 1st Av., near 37th St., Heam's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city reference. 134 West 19th St., Mulvaney.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; five years' city references. 590 Amsterdam Av., Galway bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A Scotch Protestant woman wishes situation to do chamberwork and fine washing. M. N., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to do plain sewing or laundry work; good city reference. M., 580 6th Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl for chamberwork and to assist with waiting; willing to make herself generally useful. 47 West 54th St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, &c.—Lady desires situation for her girl; excellent cook and laundress, or general housework; city or country; widow, one child, four years old; wages moderate. Call Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12.; Mrs. Golding, 325 W. 56th St.

COOK.—English; first class; sober, competent, ambitious; thorough knowledge of all branches; soups, meats, pastries, carving; economical manager; highest references. Reynolds, 228 West 16th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly capable middle-aged Englishwoman, with best reference, as cook; private family; city or country; wages, $35. H. B., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK or HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged American woman in country place, where she can have her husband with her; reference. Young, 237 West 12th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant as cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; good city references; wages, $55 a month. Address, by letter, 121 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class, competent woman as cook in private family; understands all kinds family cooking and baking; best city references. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 2,514 8th Av.; Duglass's bell,

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; will cater if required; best city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a good competent girl as cook; understands her business thoroughly; soup, bread, biscuits, &c.; good reference. Mrs. Rolly's, 35 Columbus Av., near 61st St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; good references; wages, $45 to $50. L. Owen, 19 Greenwich Av., near 10th St. and 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook for private family; good references. M. M. C., Box 440, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, for private family; best city references; wages, $30 to $35. T. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; good city reference. 802 West 52d St., second bell.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; first-class references; city or country. 501 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook; the best references. 110 East 47th St.; Egan's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German-French cook; no washing; best references; no cards. Miss Weiss, 70 West 83d St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, from 2 to 4, at present employer's, 242 West End Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook, in private family; city or country; coarse washing; good reference; carfare paid. 394 2d Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; well recommended from her present employer. 325 West 58th St.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook in private family; best city and country reference. 95 Clinton Place, 8th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young Protestant woman as cook; would do some washing; good reference. 407 East 14th St., second floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in a private family; good city reference. M., 580 6th Av.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress two days first of week; good housecleaner; understands polishing paints; best city reference. Rudden, 319 East 57th St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do day's work; good laundress. 217 West 88th St.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day, will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, refined American, highly recommended by two prominent city families, in which she has taught four and seven years, is open to morning engagement for individual or class instruction in elementary or higher English branches and piano by unusually thorough and interesting methods. Mornings, Box 371, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaches German, French, English, and music, as visiting governess, or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest reference. Conversation, Box 76 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By lady as governess or nursery governess; refined North German; Parisian French; kindergarten; needlework and painting; city or country; highest references. M., Reed & Brother's, 203 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German, who teaches German and English; take entire charge of children over five, in an American family; best city reference. A. S., Box 367, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian visiting governess, conversation, literature; piano performer; singing; now disengaged. Mlle., care of Mrs. Albert Speyers, 415 West 23d St.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. M. C., 270 West 23d St.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; small family; best reference. Call, two days, at 254 East 33d St.

### Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a kitchenmaid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; English, Protestant; best city references from present employer, K. Perks, care of J. J. White, Litchfield, Conn.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable person; would go South if required; first-class city reference. M. C., 308 West 15th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as lady's maid or French seamstress; accustomed to travel; private family; best city references. Marie, 586 7th Av., dyeing store.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss Protestant as maid or seamstress; no objections to light chamberwork. L. P., 668 6th Av., top floor.

MAID.—By a superior North German girl; four years' city reference. A. B., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; three years' best reference from present employer. 964 3d Av., advertising office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—As laundress and to do housecleaning; wishes two or three days a week; first-class city references. Mrs. Hinton, 332 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference. 106 East 88th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day or week; can do cooking if required; city reference. 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young French woman as laundress; assist with other work. T. V., 227 West 31st St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; by the month or day; best city reference. 367 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 1,287 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman to do housecleaning or washing. Clark, 280 West 118th St.

### Nurses.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take entire charge of children, or to lady; teaches English, German; knowledge of French, music, and dressmaking; at present employed. J. King, Post Office Box 221, Lakewood, N. J.

NURSE, &c.—By a woman competent to take entire charge of young baby; first-class seamstress and do chamberwork; city or country; reference. Nurse, 145 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German girl; over thirty; as nurse to growing children; city references. M. L., 821 6th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. 128 West 60th St., McNamara's bell.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of infant in an American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for infant or growing children; best city reference. 116 West 77th St.

NURSE.—By nurse to a grown child; 6 years' reference present employer. 114 West 86th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By a refined North German girl, Protestant, who understands the care of children thoroughly, to care for grown children; first-class reference. R. L., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; experienced with bottle babies; understands all nursery duties; good sewer; first-class personal city reference. A. G., Box 81, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 822 8d Av., O'Hare's bell.

WET NURSE.—By strong, healthy young woman as wet nurse; full breast of milk. 221 East 36th St.; ring midwife's bell.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as parlormaid or chambermaid in private family; first-class references. 29 5th Av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By North German girl as parlormaid; four years' city reference. A. B., Box 302, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By German girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in an American family. Call, two days, 863 Amsterdam Av., care of Haines.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; willing to help with other work; best city reference. 178 East 80th St., first floor.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; capable of filling butler's place; five years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call Wednesday at 346 West 52d St.; no cards; 4 bells.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, serving of wines, salads, carving; best city reference. D. G., Box 62 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid; good reference; wages, $20. Call, two days, at 202 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By day or otherwise; experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place; excellent references. Bertha, 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 206 East 32d St.; ring Turner's bell.

### Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; elite only. 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

SECRETARY.—By a lady as visiting secretary to a lady; experienced and competent; highest recommendations. Secretary, 488 Amsterdam Av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; honest, sober, obliging, reliable, and very neat, in private family or hotel; attend furnace if required; moderate wages; best references; city or country. L. Clavet, Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; thoroughly experienced; have excellent reference from first-class city families; willing and obliging. J. J., Box 320, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English, 28, thoroughly competent and capable of first-class service; good appearance; excellent reference; city or country. Address E. P., 205 West 88th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her butler, English, whom she can thoroughly recommend, previous to going to Europe. Apply G. S., 23 Washington Square North.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man; Swede; four years' reference from the last place; would like to travel. F. F., Box 464 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity, sobriety, and competency. G., Box 450, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent and reliable Swede; 3 years' references from last employer; just disengaged. C. A., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent French butler; speaks English fluently; highest personal reference from last employer. E. F. S., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes a place in city for his butler, Swiss, whom he can highly recommend. W. J. Hutchinson, 2 Wall St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; tall; in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; highest references. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent man as butler; highest city reference. T. F., Box 251, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 W. 50th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a man as butler, waiter, or second man; good city references; private family. J. W., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss in private family; thoroughly understands all his duties; first-class references. Butler, 115 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 154 West 32d St.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, sober married man; no incumbrances; understands the care of horses, carriages, harness; can milk and keep a gentleman's place in proper shape; country preferred; written and personal reference. Call or address 117 Adams St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; strictly temperate; no objection to country; three years' city reference. Coachman, 1,334 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman as coachman; disengaged on account of family not keeping horses; sober, honest; stylish driver, four-in-hand, tandem; best reference. H. M., 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to recommend his coachman; single; 26. Apply, before 9:30 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to present employer, 16 West 12th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a coachman or second man; 24; 2½ years' personal references; smart appearance; last employer accessible. A. B., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 31 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady desires situation for her coachman for Winter or year; excellent groom; good driver. William H. Folsom, 826 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Swede, 26; well acquainted in the city; first-class references. Nilson, 224 East 40th St.

### Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By a young man as groom or second man; thoroughly understands his business; five years' first-class city reference. 312 East 44th St.

### Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman with first-class city references. T., 1,563 3d Av.

### Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful young man, employment of any kind; understands indoor or outdoor work; best references; private family preferred. Hill, 203 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, lately landed, as useful man, to take care of horses, cows, and tend furnace. 191 Railroad Av., Jersey City, N. J.

### Valets.

VALET and BUTLER.—By Englishman to travel; speaks French; knows the Continent well; best city reference. G. S., Box 221, 152 6th Av.

### Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, in private family; thoroughly experienced in every respect; first-class references. Call or address Cook, 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a man as cook; good reference. John Hinton, 236 West 41st St.

HORSEMAN.—By a competent horseman in all branches; 13 years' personal reference. Irvington-on-the-Hudson. M., Lenord.

JANITOR.—By German couple; understands steam heat; good references. Janitor, 105 West 84th St.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Young French or German maid; must speak a little English, and have knowledge of dressmaking; only those having personal city reference need apply. 22 East 67th St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A young woman as excellent cook; soups, entrées, desserts; assist with laundry work; wages, $13; references. Apply, Wednesday, until 3, 315 West 33d St.

WANTED—A thorough and competent chambermaid; city references required. Apply at 29 East 72d St., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—Girl lately landed, to mind children. 129 East 57th St.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—In private house, where butler and three footmen are kept, a competent butler; none but first-class men need apply, who thoroughly understand their duties. Answer, giving references, to B. H. O., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

### EXCURSIONS.


**Autumnal Foliage.**

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) to West Point, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie, by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
LAST Up Trip, Oct. 14. Down, Oct. 15.


### AUTUMN RESORTS.


**The Laurel House**
OF
**Lakewood, New-Jersey,**
NOW OPEN.
Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.
David B. Plumer, Manager.


## INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.


**Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
30, 32 & 34 East 57th Street.
Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

133d Year.
**

# TAMMANY HALL WARFARE

## IT WAS IGNORED WHILE CANDIDATE BAUSCH WAS NOTIFIED.

**The Rival Leaders Were There, but There Was No Fighting—Mr. Bausch Evoked Cheers by Promising the Solid Support of Organized Labor—Some Quiet Talk About the Effect of the Division—Indirectly from Purroy.**

The war that is brewing in Tammany Hall between John C. Sheehan, the present executive head of the organization, and Henry D. Purroy and his followers did not break out at yesterday's meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, as several of the braves supposed that it would. Mr. Purroy and John J. Scannell, who declares that he is engaged in no warfare against the organization, were both present at the meeting, but nothing whatever was said about the formation of Mr. Purroy's "Tammany Central Bryan and Sewall Club," and there was no reference whatever at the meeting to the strained and uncertain condition of affairs in Tammany.

The Executive Committe practically resolved itself into a Notification Committee formally to tell Jacob E. Bausch that he had been nominated for Coroner by the Tammany County Convention on Oct. 2. Mr. Bausch was brought before the Executive Committee by a committee made up of P. J. Scully, James W. Boyle, and ex-Police Justice W. H. Burke. Civil Justice Goldfogle, who presided at the County Convention, notified Mr. Bausch of his nomination in a speech which dealt with the issues of the day.

Mr. Bausch, in accepting the nomination, dwelt at some length on the friendly relations now said to exist between Tammany and organized labor, and said that organized labor not only appreciated the compliment that had been shown to it by his nomination, but that "the Democracy would have the solid support of organized labor" in this campaign. This pleased the Tammany Hall men very much. Mr. Bausch also said that there was an additional honor in the fact that the nomination came from the same platform "upon which a few nights before stood the greatest friend of the laboring man, William Jennings Bryan."

Mr. Bausch was warmly applauded, and then orders were issued to the members of the committee to get out as big a crowd as possible for the Bryan and Sewall mass meeting "in and around Tammany Hall" on Oct. 23.

### There Was Some Talking.

While the Sheehan-Purroy row was not referred to at yesterday's meeting, there was talk among the members as to its probable result. Some attention was called to an editorial printed in The Suburban, which is controlled by Mr. Purroy, and of which Mr. Purroy's friend John B. Shea is the manager. The article defended the organization of the Tammany Central Bryan and Sewall Club, and declared that "it attacks no loyal Democratic organization."

Speaking of those who are interested in the club, the editorial says: "They have never sought a quarrel and they seek none now; but, if one is to be unjustly forced upon them, solely because they dare to be loyal without the permission of the sulking 'Sage of Wolfert's Roost,' why, then, their assailants can depend upon it that when the clash comes, if come it must, they will not be taken unawares or weakly beg for quarter."

This editorial was shown to Mr. Sheehan. He laughed and said: "You surely cannot expect me to talk about that."

### ST. JOHN RECOGNIZES TAMMANY.

**Says He Is Supporting Only the Organization's Candidates.**

Treasurer William P. St. John, between whom and the leaders of Tammany there is known to be a coolness, declared yesterday that the stories that there was a falling out between himself and the Tammany men were not founded on fact. To the suggestion that he was interfering too much with the work of Tammany and bothering its leaders in their canvass, he said that nothing was further from the facts.

Asked as to his position toward the candidates that had been nominated by the various Democratic organizations for Assembly and Congress, he said: "I recognize only the candidates nominated by Tammany Hall."

Mr. St. John intimated that he had endeavored to keep all other candidates out of the field.

John C. Sheehan declined yesterday to discuss the stories about the coolness between Mr. St. John and himself.

"I am busy enough," he said, "attending to the affairs of Tammany Hall."

"Is it so," he was asked, "that the Populists have offered to withdraw all their candidates for Congress and the Assembly if you will get Col. McClellan to withdraw as a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District?"

"It is not," was the reply.

### Popocrats Go A-Stumping.

The Popocratic managers have assigned Wilbur F. Porter, their candidate for Governor, and F. C. Schraub, their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, to speak in this State as follows: Mr. Porter—Oct. 16, Oneida; Oct. 17, Amsterdam; Oct. 19, Lockport; Oct. 21, Corning; Oct. 22, Owego; Oct. 23, Tammany Hall, and Oct. 24, Syracuse. Mr. Schraub—Oct. 14, Canajoharie; Oct. 15, Brooklyn; Oct. 17, Waterloo; Oct. 19, Hoosick Falls; Oct. 22, Troy, and Oct. 23, Tammany Hall.

## MR. DEPEW'S OPERA HOUSE.

**He Will Not Give Up Other Occupations to Manage It.**

Chauncey M. Depew's purchase, under foreclosure, of the Depew Opera House in Peekskill, sent a long procession of questioners to the office of the President of the New-York Central Railroad yesterday. Private Secretary Du Val, being a Seventh Regiment man, met the invaders with steadfast courage, and repulsed them with a lingual volley.

"No, no, no!" he said, "Mr. Depew is not going to resign the Presidency of the New-York Central. He is not going to give up political speaking. He is not going to sacrifice his matrimonial prospects. He is not going to be an 'angel.'"

The acquisition of the Opera House was a matter of necessity with Mr. Depew. The institution was bankrupt, and he was the largest creditor. When the Opera House was opened in September, 1892, it had cost about $60,000, of which Mr. Depew subscribed $20,000. The building was, next to "Our Chauncey," Peekskill's pride, but it never was successful financially. It had to be helped from time to time, and, of course, Mr. Depew was one of the chief helpers. At the sale last Monday Mr. Depew's representative bought the building for $22,100 and the scenery for $1,000..

### Jersey City's Heavy Registration.

The registration of Jersey City was completed last night. The full returns were not all filed, but the figures will approximate 40,000. This is 7,500 in excess of last year. The gains are mainly in Democratic precincts.

## ALTGELD A SHUTTLECOCK.

**Supposed Sponsors for His Visit to This City Saturday.**

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that Gov. John P. Altgeld was coming to this city to make a speech for Tammany. The men of authority in the Wigwam almost tumbled over each other in their eagerness to deny the responsibility for his visit.

At Clarendon Hall Labor Headquarters it was said that two weeks ago a few friends of Jacob E. Bausch, who is running for Coroner on the silver ticket, telegraphed to Gov. Altgeld that a glorious reception awaited him in New-York. A suggestion that the Central Labor Union indorse the invitation fell flat.

In some way Gov. Altgeld learned that the labor men were not anxious to hear him, and he answered the telegram by saying that he had been advised not to leave Illinois until after the campaign.

A letter and dispatch from the Campaign Committee of the so-called German Democracy induced him to change his mind and disregard the advice of his Chicago mentors. It said that the German Democracy, 5,600 strong, is unanimous for Bryan and silver, and that even if the ticket lost, it would feel that it had not worked in vain if it could only hear a soul-stirring speech from the Governor of Illinois.

Gov. Altgeld said, unless Providence intervened, he will arrive at the Grand Central Station Friday afternoon. A committee of the so-called German Democracy will meet him and escort him to the Hoffman House, where he will lodge during his stay in the city.

Gov. Altgeld will speak twice at Cooper Union Saturday night, once in the big hall and later in the open air, from the portico. He will speak in English, and these will be the only speeches he will make in the city.

The Rev. Father A. B. Schwenniger of the Church of the Assumption and Jacob E. Bausch, the only other speakers so far announced, will speak in German.

Neither Tammany Hall nor the Democratic State Committee will take any official cognizance of Mr. Altgeld's presence in this city. Chairman Elliot Danforth, at Popocratic headquarters, said last night that Gov. Altgeld had not come to New-York at the request of his committee. Asked if he approved of the proposed visit and speech-making he shook his head and smiled:

"Well, really now, you know," he said, "you shouldn't ask that. I would prefer not to say anything. Gov. Altgeld has enemies, and—but, really, I prefer to say nothing."

"Tammany had nothing to do with the coming of Altgeld," said John C. Sheehan at the Pequod Club. "The German Democracy invited him. Shall we make any demonstration in his honor? I tell you Tammany has nothing to do with it."

At the headquarters of the Yorkville German Democratic Club the President, William Blumers, declared that Saturday's gathering would be the greatest New-York had ever seen, and that a wave of Bryan sentiment would follow Gov. Altgeld's address. At Maennerchor Hall, the headquarters of the German Democracy, there were many dissentient voices, however.

## LOVED HIS WIFE INSANELY.

**Committed Suicidet Because Jealousy Had Caused a Separation.**

Joseph McDonald, thirty-five years old, whose home is in New-York, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances at the home of his cousin, Thomas Caddle, 229 Halliday Street, Jersey City, Monday night.

McDonald left his wife and two children some time ago. He called at Caddle's house Sunday and asked the privilege of stopping for a few days. He went away Monday morning saying he might not return until Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Caddle visited relatives in Newark Monday, and at a late hour they found McDonald in their rooms dead. He had tried to kill himself with ammonia. This proving ineffectual he had hanged himself to the transom of a bedroom door with a piece of clothesline. On a table was the following note:

To my Dear Wife, my Mother, Sisters, and Cousins:

Forgive me all my unmanly acts. I am no use on this earth. Ask my wife and mother to kiss Eddie and Joe for me. Forgive me. Forgive me, Mamie, for my drunken jealousy. JOE.

On the back of the note was written:

"God forgive me and God bless you, Mamie. Mother, I was insanely in love with Mamie."

## C. ROCKLAND TYNG MARRIED.

**Wished to Keep the Fact Secret, but Some One Published It.**

C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary of the Tax Department, married a third time in Jersey City some time in September. It was Mr. Tyng's desire that it be kept a secret for a while. Some one, however, heard of it, and inserted a notice in a newspaper announcing the nuptials.

Mr. Tyng was appointed Secretary of the Tax Board in May, 1895. By his first marriage he has a son and daughter, and he is several times a grandfather. After the death of his second wife, in August last, Mr. Tyng took to bicycling, and it is rumored that in this way he became acquainted with the third Mrs. Tyng, who was Miss Alys Foxcroft of this city, a daughter of the late James Foxcroft of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

### Union Veterans Elect Officers.

The eighth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' Union of New-York and New-Jersey was brought to a close yesterday at Van Houten Post rooms, Jersey City. The following officers were elected: Department Commander—Charles H. Hermans; First Deputy Commander—A. A. Lord; Second Deputy Commander—John Edwards; Department Chaplain—Alfred H. Hunt; Department Surgeon—George Moore; Executive Committee—J. H. Donovan, George Hogoboom, O. A. Stoutenberg, George J. Oaks, Thomas Beard, J. M. Wandell, and William Scheid. In the afternoon the veterans attended the Bon Ton Theatre. In the evening they had their annual dinner at the Shore House, Bayonne. A reception followed.

### Actor Lane Sues Freedman.

Frank Lane, an actor, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against Andrew Freedman of the New-York Baseball Club for $25,000 damages for slander. The action is based upon an accusation of theft made by Freedman at the time of his difficulty with "Bert" Dasher, the Treasurer of Hoyt's Theatre, last Friday night. In the scuffle Freedman's diamond pin was lost, and he intimated that Lane, who was present, had taken it. Lane insisted upon being searched, but no pin was found on him. Later Freedman reported his loss at Police Headquarters, and wanted to have Lane arrested. Lane heard of it, and instructed his attorney to institute suit.

### Inspected a Wall Street Bank.

Thomas Lloyd, the editor of The London Statist, who has come to this country for the purpose of observing the financial and political situation, and also for studying financial methods in different parts of the United States, paid his first visit to a Wall Street bank yesterday. He spent an hour or more in the Fourth National Bank, and through the courtesy of President J. Edward Simmons was enabled to inspect the workings of the various departments. As the Fourth National is one of the half dozen largest banking institutions in this country, Editor Lloyd saw much that was interesting.

### The Pilots Complain.

Pilots are complaining that the anchorage limits in the upper bay should run parallel to a line drawn from Bedloe's Island to Robbin's Reef, commencing at the northwest white buoy off Ellis Island. The pilots also believe that some of the buoys can be dispensed with, especially the one moored north of Quarantine, which they say cannot be seen in the darkness, and is a menace to vessels coming up in the night.

## MAN AND BOAT MISSING.

**Negroes Held for a Supposed Murder on Barren Island.**

The disappearance of George Smith, an Englishman, employed by Richard Biggs, an oyster planter of Canarsie, has excited all Barren Island over what may be a murder. Smith has been missing since Saturday night. It is supposed he was killed by some negroes with whom he was seen early in the evening, and his body set adrift in a boat.

The police have arrested on suspicion William Randolph, twenty-one years old; Welford Mead, twenty-two years old, and Thomas Scott, twenty-five years old, and hold as a witness Robert Davis, a negro. The men are all colored, and are employed at Stanfield's fish factory at Barren Island.

Richard Biggs is a well-known oyster planter in the bay and lives at Canarsie. He went to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police Station yesterday afternoon and gave information of the disappearance of Smith. He said Smith was paid a month's wages—$15—Saturday afternoon, and that evening he was rowed from Canarsie to Barren Island by George Abrahams. On Barren Island Smith went to Spencer's saloon, and remained there drinking until about 10 o'clock. He then left in company with four negroes, and since that time had not been seen. Smith lived alone in a house belonging to Mr. Biggs on Horseback Creek. The latter went to the cabin Sunday morning and found it locked. He feared something might have happened to Smith on the oyster beds, and made a fruitless search.

The police patrol boat searched around the island yesterday afternoon, but could find no trace of Smith or a boat which was missing. The police found only the men who were with him Saturday night.

The prisoners agree that they were with Smith at Spencer's saloon, and that he was treating them. From there, they said, they went to the sleeping rooms of the Stanfield factory. After drinking from a jug of ale Smith had brought from Spencer's, according to Randolph and Mead, they accompanied Smith toward his boat, as he insisted on rowing to his home that night. There was a very high tide and a strong wind, and they said they stopped within 100 yards of the boat and returned home. Thomas Scott, the other prisoner, insists that he, too, went with Smith, and that he turned back with the others.

## SHE HAS DONE ALL BY TOUCH.

**Helen Kellar, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Begins Her Harvard Course.**

Helen Kellar, the remarkably intelligent blind and deaf and dumb girl, has passed the entrance examinations to Radcliffe, the women's annex to Harvard College. Her examination papers were most creditable, although every question had to be read to her, and she had to read them from the lips of the teacher by touching with her fingers. Once getting the question she was quick in writing the answer on a typewriter.

Miss Kellar is sixteen years old. She is the daughter of a Confederate officer. When eighteen months old she was taken ill, with the result that only the sense of touch was left her.

In 1887 she was placed in the Perkins School for the Blind, and there soon made friends with Mrs. Sullivan, a teacher. In three years the girl had learned to read from the lips. She then came to New-York and attended the Humason School, at 42 West Seventy-sixth Street. She now reads and repeats every word, her accent being a bit English. She had surprised her teacher several years ago by spelling on her fingers:

"I must speak."

Miss Sullivan then began to teach the child, and Helen was very quick to learn the movements of the lips and jaw.

Miss Kellar is anxious to make a specialty of mathematics, and means to try for a B. A. degree at Radcliffe.

## MOURNED HIS ABSENCE.

**Abandoned Wife Took Paris Green at Jersey City.**

Mrs. Josephine Wilson, twenty-three years old, tried to kill herself at Ewing's Hotel, Jersey City, Monday night by taking paris green. She was attended by Dr. Atkinson and will recover.

Mrs. Wilson and her husband, James Wilson, arrived at Jersey City early last June. They secured board at 157 Grand Street. They said they came from New-Orleans and had been married only a year. Mr. Wilson said he was engaged in the lumber business. He left home two weeks ago, saying he was going to Albany on business. Last Wednesday Mrs. Wilson received a letter from him saying that business was very bad, and she had better try and find work and support herself until his return. He did not say when that would come. Mrs. Wilson became despondent and went away Sunday night, saying she was going to the home of her parents. She went directly to Ewing's Hotel.

Mrs. Wilson's father is John Miller of 133 South Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon. He and his wife arrived in Jersey City yesterday.

### Green Goods Men in Jersey.

The police of Jersey City are looking for green goods men, who are evidently operating from that place. Information was given by William F. Hoey of Evans and Hoey, who received a circular letter of the green goods order at the Herald Square Theatre, signed by Tracy G. Brown. The police say the name is fictitious, and the address given is nothing but a vacant lot adjoining the new Municipal Building on Montgomery Street, Jersey City. The police discovered yesterday that a number of green goods circulars had been dropped in the Erie Railroad letter box, and others in letter boxes near the Jersey City ferry. They are looking for would-be purchasers who may come from the West.

### Police Patrol on the Harlem.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday a letter was read from J. Harry Curtiss of 134 Beekman Street, relative to a robbery on the yacht Marion, lying in the Harlem River. Capt. Schultz reported in connection therewith that the owners of yachts leave their property unprotected. Mr. Curtiss wrote that there were 500 yachts lying between Hell Gate and City Island, and he advised that a Harlem station of the patrol police be established. Commissioner Grant said that he has had such a plan under consideration, and that arrangements were under way to have a police patrol station established in the Harlem River.

### Collision in a Railway Station.

The Long Branch special was going out of the Jersey Central Station, Jersey City, at 4:45 P. M. Monday. At the same time the Royal Blue Line train that goes out at 5:15 o'clock was going into the station. The two trains met at a switch, near Jersey Avenue, and as the Royal Blue Line train was running on to the main track, it crashed into the rear car of the Long Branch train. The platform was crushed and four feet of the side of the car stove. The Long Branch train was delayed about twenty minutes. The Royal Blue Line train went out on time.

### Prof. Gunton on the Stump.

The National Republican Committee has prevailed upon Prof. Gunton to devote the remainder of October to a campaign lecturing tour in the Western States. He started for Chicago on Saturday night. The course of lectures announced to be held in the hall of the School of Social Economics during this month will consequently be omitted. The free-lecture course will, however, be resumed after the election.

## TO REACH THE UNCHURCHED.

**Dr. Judson Has Hit Upon a Practical Solution of the Question.**

The question "How to reach the unchurched," asked by Mr. Moody in his address on Monday of last week at the Marble Collegiate Church, is still being discussed by New-York ministers, and with increasing earnestness. It is not a new question, and every clergyman in this city has been trying to answer it in a practical way ever since he began his ministry. Mr. Moody, by calling attention to the limited success of former and even present methods, and urging upon the ministers the necessity for more effective work, has given a great stimulus to plans for evangelizing the non-churchgoers.

A large number of ministers have had in operation for some time plans of their own for such work in the vicinity of their churches. Many of them have met with great success. Among these may be mention Dr. Edward Judson of the Judson Memorial Church, on Washington Square. Dr. Judson has introduced new methods, and with them new life, into his work among the unchurched in that neighborhood.

As the reporter for THE TIMES entered the Memorial Church, a number of young men were seated in the lecture room reading, and several men, women, and children were in the church dispensary procuring medicine. Dr. Judson was also in the church, as he is every day at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of seeing anybody who wishes to talk with him.

"What I have done, and am doing," said Dr. Judson, in reply to an inquiry, "is hardly worth speaking about. I believe that people can best be reached through the local church. Mr. Moody's views are very suggestive and very valuable, and I am glad to see that he has abandoned his earlier views, and is now recommending work through the separate churches. I think that the Church can succeed in conciliating the community around it by organized and persistent kindness, and by touching the people on the physical, intellectual, and social side. It can induce them to listen to the spiritual message.

"Now this," said Dr. Judson, "is an office for kindergartens, dispensaries, fresh-air work, and stenographic and gymnastic classes. These classes draw a large number of people to the church. Directly beside this education and philanthropic work we have a meeting every night. I believe in nightly meetings. We have open-air singing, and invite passers-by to join us. At these meetings we sing sprightly hymns and have brief talks, made as interesting as possible."

"How many persons attend these meetings?"

"On pleasant weekday nights we average from 80 to 250. Of course, we have a great many more on Sunday night. The Sunday night meeting is like the weekly meetings, and is as bright and interesting as we can make it. After the services we ask the congregation to remain for a social meeting, and I find that fully four-fifths of the audience stay. I think that we can reach the people by making ourselves pleasant and useful to them."

As illustrations of the kind of work Dr. Judson is doing, the following is gathered from his announcements: "Gymnastics for young men, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:30 to 9"; "Gymnastics for boys" at the same time on Wednesdays and Saturdays; "Gymnastics for women and girls" on Mondays. A ticket of admission costs 5 cents, and a ticket for a week, including two evenings in gymnasium and two shower baths, can be had for 15 cents. There are classes in stenography and sewing, and a kindergarten, the cost of attending which is from 5 cents to 15 cents a week.

The Memorial Church is regarded in the neighborhood as a centre of usefulness and of intellectual and spiritual illumination.

## THREE WOMEN RECEIVERS.

**Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court Establishes a Precedent.**

For the first time in this State, women—three of them—were appointed receivers yesterday, and, just as any common man lawyer, who has the luck, they have each a certain line of business to wind up and have 5 per cent. to collect on the transactions under their charge.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has established a record in this respect. He may be distanced in numbers hereafter, and the time may come when women receivers will be as common as huckleberries in a Pennsylvania forest, but Justice MacLean has made the start.

The women appointed are Miss Rosalie Loew, Mrs. Edgar S. Werner, and Miss Anita Haggerty.

Mrs. Werner, if she accepts, may have to take charge of a saloon. She has been appointed receiver for Louis Strauss, who has a bar at 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. A judgment was obtained against Strauss for $87.97. He sold out to his wife. If Mrs. Werner successfully sets up a claim that the saloon was transferred to the wife to defeat creditors, it will be part of her duty to take charge of the place till the affairs are wound up.

Miss Haggerty may have a livery stable on her hands. She is appointed receiver of the assets of George W. Tallman, 102 West Ninety-third Street. Theodore C. Havemeyer has an unsatisfied judgment of $4,661.96 against the livery stable man. Tallman says he failed and has no money due him. Miss Haggerty has been for some time employed in De Lancey Nicoll's office.

Miss Rosalie Loew will look over the affairs of Julius W. Kruger in the suit of Charles Rehme, who holds a judgment for $235.

Two of the young women attended the University Law School, where Justice MacLean lectured. Perhaps, he remembered how bright they looked.

When asked about the appointments yesterday, all he would say was, "Well, they are lawyers, aren't they?"

The lawyers who heard of it in the Court House were naturally surprised. Receiverships, according to legal shop talk, are wont to go to some lawyer whom the Judge, who has the appointment in hand, rather likes, and not rarely, in times past, in pretty fat-looking cases, have gone to somebody of the same political persuasion.

The cases in which Justice MacLean has given the women lawyers, on their face, do not look promising financially, but the appointees are very happy, and say it is the recognition that they appreciate.

### Address by Mr. Bryan's Neighbor.

The noon meeting of the Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Good Government Club was addressed yesterday by Judge J. W. Lansing, next-door neighbor of Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb. "I had an argument with Mr. Bryan once in regard to the currency question," said Judge Lansing. "He told me that employers were trying to take the carpet from the parlor of the workingmen. I asked him if he could show me anywhere else in the world where a workingman had a parlor carpet." The speaker said Mr. Bryan was a good neighbor and a good churchman. "But," he added, "he teaches his Sunday school class to avoid deception, while at the same time he goes about the country saying in one section the dollar of to-day is all right, and in another that the changes in the coinage will bring wheat up to a dollar a bushel."

### Reference Book for Merchants.

Brock's reports on trade in dry goods, clothing, millinery, hats, caps, carpet, and notions in the United States and Canada has just been issued. It gives the status of firms and individuals in the above lines of business in September. The book is complete, and will be found valuable to customers and persons in these trades. It is neat in form, the name of each place being in full-faced type, and the names of dealers following in alphabetical order. The reader can therefore turn to the name of the city or town of the persons or firm about whom he wishes to gain information and at a glance discover the standing of the owner and estimate of business done, whether assets are favorable or unfavorable, mortgages out, and other general information.

## "IAN MACLAREN'S" READING.

**The Author Is Enthusiastically Received by a Large Audience.**

The Rev. Dr. John Watson, "Ian Maclaren," made his first public appearance in America last night, in a reading at Carnegie Music Hall, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society. A large audience, which included many persons of note in literary and society circles, was present.

Dr. Watson was introduced by Dr. Chauncey Depew, and was enthusiastically received. While the author and clergyman has some of the methods of delivery which belong peculiarly to the pulpit, he showed himself last night to be a raconteur, an orator, and at times an actor of no mean order. His enunciation is wonderfully good. Last night he did not indulge in dialect in portions of the reading that required its introduction. Dr. Watson said that he did not feel a stranger here, because he had for two years past been receiving letters from this country which would have touched the heart of a distinguished man of letters, to say nothing of a simple story writer like himself. He gave an idea of how he was made to realize the earnestness of the people of this country, and the intensity of the political struggle now going on by a visit to a barber's shop soon after his arrival "for those adjustments in appearance which the Atlantic Ocean had interfered with during the voyage."

"No sooner did the barber have me at his mercy than he said: 'Doctor'—and how he knew I was a doctor I know not—'did you do your duty in the pulpit last Sunday on the silver question?'

"When he saw that I hesitated—for, ah! the sea upon which I was tossed the Sunday previous left me no opportunity for determining what my duty on the silver question was—when he saw I hesitated he said: 'Do you mean to say that you are not sound on silver?'

"With a razor flourished before me, what could I do? I at once decided to risk whatever controversy might subsequently arise and declared I was sound on silver."

This, told in an inimitable way, was received in such manner as to relieve the speaker of any nervousness that he may have felt in facing an American audience for the first time, and he proceeded to the business of the evening.

In his reading of bits from "The Annals of Drumtochty" he stopped continually to explain by verbal note what he had meant to show. The readings gave a new meaning almost to some of the passages, and showed as much art in the recital as in the writing of the story.

## ANYBODY CAN COMPLAIN NOW.

**Effect of Court of Appeals Decision on Street Obstruction.**

A substantial victory has been gained by those who have been interested in the removal of incumbrances from the sidewalks and streets in the decision by the Court of Appeals dismissing the appeal of David A. Doyle, a Vesey Street trunk dealer, from a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court refusing to allow him to intervene as a respondent in mandamus proceedings.

This decision closes one phase of the fight which was made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Summer for the clearing of the streets in the wholesale grocery district from encroachments on the sidewalk. It was only after the obstructed condition of the sidewalks and streets in this district was repeatedly brought to the notice of the public authorities through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Superintendent William Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances was impelled to some show of activity.

The result was a marvelous change in the condition of the district. Vesey Street, West Broadway, Hudson Street, and the intersecting streets were partially cleared of the obstructions that had existed for years. There is still a good deal of work to be done in that district and all over the city, and with this decision of the Court of Appeals to strengthen his hands the Superintendent of Incumbrances will probably have no difficulty in enforcing the law.

An official connected with the Bureau of Incumbrances said yesterday that the effect of the decision would be the removal of all sidewalk obstructions wherever complaint was made. He said that it was not the custom of the bureau to remove obstructions unless complaint was made, but in the case of the complaint against Doyle, when it was found that the complainant was a resident of Harlem and had no individual grievance, the bureau did not pay any attention to the complaint. The proceedings in court had now settled the question as to who can legally made a complaint in such cases.

Mr. Bolinet, the complainant against Doyle, had no individual grievance. He sued as a taxpayer simply to compel the authorities to enforce the law. This forced action on the part of the authorities, who can have no excuse now for not carrying out the provisions of the law against all street and sidewalk obstructions.

### Drunk from Chloroform.

Emma Nevins, who has acquired the sobriquet of "the Chloroform Queen," by reason of her addiction to the chloroform habit, was found lying unconscious last night in the gutter at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue. She was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. When searched, a bottle of chloroform was found in the pocket of her dress. She was covered with black and blue spots resulting from falls while under the influence of the anaesthetic. The woman was locked up when she recovered consciousness. She has been picked up on the streets, helplessly drunk from chloroform and ether time and time again. She is known under various aliases, among them Rose Burns and Madeline Adams. The woman's husband is a civil engineer at Los Angeles, Cal. Her own address is unknown. She refuses to give it. She lives somewhere in the Tenderloin Precinct.

### Preferred a Prison to Hunger.

Capt. Westervelt had lined the relief squad in the Church Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, and was calling the roll, when there was a sudden crash, and half a brick came flying through the window over the Captain's head. It was thrown with such force that, after passing through the glass window, it struck the chandelier in the centre of the room, and then bounded on the Sergeant's desk, barely missing the head of Roundsman Quick.

The platoon broke ranks and made a rush for the street to ascertain the cause and arrest the culprit. They found Joseph Smith, a laborer, standing in front of the station house. When asked if he knew who had thrown the brick, he promptly replied that he had, as he was hungry and homeless. He was locked up.

### Sound Money at Best & Co.'s.

Over one hundred of the employes of Best & Co., the well-known children's outfitters of West Twenty-third Street, have organized a sound-money league. This comprises over nine-tenths of the male employes of Best & Co., who are voters. They have elected the following officers: President—Joseph W. Scott; Vice President—Michael F. Drury; Secretary—Fred Frischkone; Treasurer—Charles J. Healy. They have ordered a handsome silk banner, engaged a band of twenty pieces, and will take part in the big business men's parade in favor of sound money, Oct. 31.

### Work Among the Children.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children since the Summer recess was held yesterday afternoon. The Superintendent reported the work of the society for the five months beginning with May as follows: Complaints received, 4,059; complaints investigated, 3,924; cases prosecuted, 1,608; cases convicted, 1,583; children sent to institutions, 2,683. The next meeting of the board is set for the second Tuesday in November.


Sale of
*Ladies' Costumes.*

Scotch mixtures, plaids and checks—silk lined throughout—our own design,

*$28.50,*

value $45.00.

*Lord & Taylor,*

Broadway & 20th St.


## GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

All the best art stores are just now filled with reproductions of the works of the artists of the pre-Raphaelite school. There are the Burne-Jones, that artist's beautiful series of the Creation and other familiar pictures; reproductions of Rosetti, Watts, and others. There is a so-called craze on at the present time for the works of this school of artists. How these special fancies for special lines of art work long and well known arise it would be difficult to tell. No one seems to know, but suddenly every one is asking for a certain thing, and nothing else will do. "It is very strange," says a picture dealer. "You would almost think that people consulted with each other and decided to ask only for a certain kind of picture at a certain time. Sometimes there is a demand for water colors. Every one calls for a water color. Then for a time no one thinks of asking for one, and the entire demand is for pictures of an altogether different style."

***

Some of the most colossal effects in millinery that have attended the theatre recently have been at the Herald Square. It may be that they were worn out of compliment to Miss Held, who is supposed to have a pretty taste in that line. However, the song that she has sung on numerous occasions, dancing around a big hat on the stage, should give them the idea that she has a preference as to the place for such exhibits. It would be interesting to know what the feelings of the big hat wearers were on such occasions. It is probably true that many women have a feeling of diffidence about removing a hat in a place as public as a theatre.

***

The stairways and long passages of the Brooklyn Bridge on the New-York side make delightful race tracks for the wind. It whirls and rushes through them with great zest. During the hot days in Summer people coming over the bridge from up town in New-York on the Third Avenue elevated road stopped to cool off in the draught which could be found there when not a breath of air seemed to be stirring elsewhere. The breezes are full strong now. A woman going up on the outside covered stairway Monday night, at the time the Brooklyn people were going home from the theatre, had the wrap that she wore blown up and over her head. It was a cape of sealskin heavy and long, reaching far below her waist, and she was a tall woman, but the wind tossed it up over the few roses that constituted her theatre bonnet as if it had been a bit of veiling.

***

The pawnbroker's shops are considered by many people to be good places in which to put Winter clothing for storage. It is to the advantage of the pawnbroker to keep all his goods in the best condition. Garments are usually hung in a room devoted to the purpose, and are looked over and brushed every few days. People who patronize these storage warehouses are usually those who do not object to a small vacation fund to use during the Summer, and have little or no place in which to store things for themselves. One of these was an actor, who had a handsome fur coat. It was an awkward thing to pack away, and it was too valuable to risk in careless hands. It was taken to a pawnbroker's. Accidents will happen in the best regulated pawnbroker's shops. The coat as a coat was found when the actor went for it, but alas! Any one would have known that it was a fur coat, because there were patches of fur upon it here and there, but even these almost entirely disappeared with a vigorous brushing. History stops at this point. It is certain that there was an unhappy actor, and a pawnbroker taking a defensive stand. The trouble was never aired in the courts, and it was never known that anything but the coat came to grief.

***

"Are you in a great hurry?" asked a little girl of some ten years of age, who was carrying a dinner pail along Third Avenue, in South Brooklyn, yesterday, to a young man passing along the same street. "If you are not, won't you please stop a Hamilton Avenue car for me? I'm so little they won't pay any attention to me, and I am in a hurry." She was a nice-looking child, neatly dressed, and the young man to whom she had spoken waited in the rain and stopped the car for her.

***

The cosmopolitan character of New-York's inhabitants is brought to notice once in a while by the queer specimens of humanity produced by the mixture of races. Two of the most noticeable seen occasionally on the streets are a Chinese-negro woman and a Chinese-Irish man. The man is a humorous-looking individual. It is hardly possible to look at him without smiling. There is an unmistakable whimsical Irish expression to his face, and the Chinese blood may be as easily recognized. The woman also shows the characteristics of the Chinese distinctly, while her dark complexion and hair with an inclination to kinkiness proclaim the African blood. She is perhaps forty years old, and the man apparently older.

***

"I hate lamps," said a Harlem wife yesterday as she emerged from a crockery store, "but I have just purchased some in order to settle an old score with the gas company. If you were anything else but a man, you would know that whatever the amount of your first gas bill was, all the others followed along, month in and month out, at within a few cents of the first or original charge. If your family spent two weeks at the seashore or in the country, the fact that you used no gas during that time didn't count. The bill came trooping along just the same, and probably for the same amount. After I get my lamps home, I shall fix them all nicely, and then I am going to change gas companies. For the first two months I shall use very little gas. After that I shall pack my lamps away and resume a gas standard. An old friend has tried it for the last seven or eight months with huge success. Prior to that time she took of the —— Company, and her bills were never less than $5, and rarely over $5.25. Finally, this idea I am about to try came to her, and she tried it. The first month thereafter her bill was a trifle over $2. The next month it was about the same, and though she discarded her lamps a long time ago and burns twice as much gas as formerly, her bills hover around $2 with a regularity that is truly humorous."


In sudden cases of Croup, and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable.—Adv.

Men who do much walking, whether for business, pleasure, or exercise, dislike from experience what boys dislike from instinct — an overcoat flapping round their legs.

The double-breasted coat gives overcoat warmth where an overcoat is needed.

Suits of black or blue cheviot and neat mixtures; $15 to $28.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.



FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ART IN LIGHTING.

Who has not noticed the unbecoming effect of a light shining brightly overhead? Yet people continue to dine day after day under the glare of chandeliers.

Suppose we show you a method of lighting from the corners and sides of a room; fixtures arranged to shed a soft and becoming radiance through the apartment. Suppose we design small, graceful fixtures to harmonize with the other decorations. Suppose we tell you how very little a change will cost. What then?

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ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
Altering, &c.
15 East 27th St.


## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Ten boys, whose ages ranged from sixteen to eighteen years, were arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with gambling. They were arrested in the café of Samuel Silverstein, 115 Allen Street, on Monday night, while playing cards for money. Magistrate Cornell discharged them with a lecture, but held Silverstein for examination on the charge of maintaining a gambling house.

—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United States was held yesterday in the association's rooms on Hanover Street. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Mr. Henry Stewart, Chairman; William A. Walker, John H. Gourlie and Walter D. Despard, members of the Executive Committee.

—William Jackson, the shoemaker who imagined that he was being pursued by Countess Anna Gould-Castellane, is now in the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital. The physicians say he is harmless, and it is probable that he will be discharged.

—Peter Conlin, a clerk, twenty-nine years old, of 564 Hudson Street, while dancing at a wedding party at 1,408 Amsterdam Avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fell and fractured his right leg. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.

—The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday authorized the leasing of the four-story building, 896 First

Wednesday
October 14-1896

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## THE CASTLES GIVE BAIL

### HELD IN $200,000 TO APPEAR IN COURT NEXT WEEK.

**A Great Quantity of Stolen Articles Found in the Room of the Prisoners in London—Mrs. Castle Said to be Subject to a Disease Which May Have Temporarily Turned Her Mind—She Sobs Bitterly in the Courtroom.**

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, who were arrested on Oct. 7 on a charge of stealing a number of valuable furs and, after arraignment in the Great Marlborough Street Police Court, remanded for further hearing, were again arraigned to-day and remanded for a week, the Magistrate requiring bail in the sum of £40,000 for the release of both prisoners pending their arraignment next week.

The Great Marlborough Street Courtroom was crowded with spectators, most of them well known in fashionable circles, when Magistrate Newton took his seat on the bench and the defendants were brought into court. Mrs. Castle was greatly agitated, and as she walked into court was supported by her husband, who kept his arm around her. The Hon. J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary to the United States Embassy, and Mr. Hudson were present as representatives of the embassy, to safeguard the interests of the prisoners, and a number of other Americans, all of them in sympathy with the prisoners, were also in attendance.

**The Case of the Prosecution.**

When the case was called, Mr. Avory, representing the Public Prosecutor, said that the prisoners had hitherto been in excellent repute as citizens of San Francisco. If the case, he said, had been that of an extravagant woman buying quantities of articles under a promise to pay, there would have been some excuse for the prisoners, but instead of the case bearing any such aspect, it was an ordinary affair of shoplifting, pure and simple. The prisoners had lived in one room in the Cecil Hotel and had gleaned from various shops a variety of articles, such as eighteen tortoise-shell combs, which were certainly in excess of their requirements; seven ivory-framed hand mirrors, seven gold watches, seventeen fans, sixteen brooches, and a great many other articles.

It was difficult to believe, Mr. Avory continued, that the male prisoner could have been unaware of what articles his wife had in her possession, particularly as Mr. Castle had been in the shops when the articles found in his wife's possession were missed. Mr. Avory admitted, however, that it was possible that the husband had been unconscious of what was going on, but, on the other hand, the wife might have been getting the articles by her husband's connivance or through his coercion.

**Defense of Mrs. Castle.**

Mr. Charles Matthews, counsel for the prisoners, dwelt upon the integrity, high position, and affluence of the prisoners, whose family, he said, were ready to furnish bail for them in any sum, no matter how high. Mr. Matthews said he was prepared with a complete answer to the charges against the prisoners. The case of the lady, he said, was extremely painful. She had done what she would hereafter be called upon to answer for. Her reputation hitherto had been that of a woman of integrity, but her medical history during the last three months had been of a character which had led physicians who were present in court to certify that she was laboring under the effects of a disease which was likely to lead to a temporary overthrow of her mind, and to this these doctors would testify when called upon.

Mr. Matthews's address to the court on behalf of the prisoners was frequently interrupted by Mrs. Castle's sobs.

Mr. Avory, for the prosecution, said that he would make no opposition to the admission of the prisoners to bail.

The physician of Holloway Jail stated to the court that the detention of Mrs. Castle in jail had been and would continue to be highly injurious to her health, as she was of a highly nervous temperament and disposition.

The prisoners were then admitted to bail in the sum of £40,000 ($200,000) for their appearance in court next Tuesday, they having been further remanded until that day. The bail was furnished in two sureties of £5,000 each for Mrs. Castle, and the same for Mr. Castle and the prisoners' own recognizances for £10,000 each. The sureties included Julius Simon of the Anglo-California Bank, Adolphus Cohen, a diamond merchant, of Holborn Street; Louis Weil, a goldsmith, of Hatton Garden, and Charles Guthrie of the firm of Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., bankers and merchants, of 9 Idol Lane, London.

## HEAVY BAIL IN THIS COUNTRY.

### Some of the Cases Where Extraordinary Security Has Been Asked.

There are every now and then cases in the courts of this country where lawyers for one side or the other charge that excessive bail has been exacted. But there are no records of any such sum as $200,000 being fixed in criminal cases. Ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who was indicted two years ago for bribery, resulting in a mistrial, is now out on $25,000 bail. This is the largest sum exacted within the last few years on criminal proceedings. A similar amount was fixed in the case of Erastus Wiman, the Staten Island ex-capitalist. He was indicted for larceny on complaint of his former business partner, R. G. Dun.

**Heavy Bail for Tweed.**

In the Tweed cases, twenty-five years ago, there were no great sums fixed on the criminal indictments. The largest on one count was $10,000, but the charges against him were so numerous that when bail on all was given it mounted up to a pretty big sum.

Tweed was first arrested Sept. 16, 1871. There were two charges, one for grand larceny, for which he was held in $5,000 bail, and one for felony, bail being fixed at $3,000. Alfred P. Lands appeared as his surety. He was arrested again on Feb. 10, 1872, the charges being conspiracy, for which the Justice held him in $10,000 bail, and two counts of larceny, and two counts of forgery, for each one of which he was held in $1,000, making $14,000 in all. Edward Kearney appeared as bondsman in the first indictment, and George W. Burt for all the others.

The last criminal indictments the boss appeared under were on Feb. 25, 1873. Justice Brady held him in $2,000 bail, on the charge of false pretenses; $3,000 for forgery, $6,000 for forgery, and $7,000 for misdemeanor. Alexander Brandon was his bondsman. He was convicted March 10, 1873, of fraud, being tried on the one count of misdemeanor. Judge Davis sentenced him to twelve years' imprisonment, fixing a cumulative sentence. The Court of Appeals overturned this cumulative sentence, and declared on June 15 that further imprisonment was illegal, and Tweed was discharged.

**A $6,000,000 Bond Asked.**

He was rearrested in a civil action for tort, Charles O'Conor having previously brought suit against him for $6,000,000 in behalf of the city. He was held in $6,000,000 bail, a sum which many lawyers declared excessive. Being unable to furnish it, he was sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

He escaped and fled to Spain, but was delivered up and again incarcerated in the jail, where he died.

Jake Sharp and his brother boodlers were also held in pretty heavy bail. Sharp himself, Forshay, the President of the Broadway Road; Richmond, one of its Directors, and Kerr, its Treasurer, were held in $50,000 each, on the charge of bribing the City Aldermen, Lang, De Lacy, and Moloney, who handled the money with which the franchise was bought by Sharp and the others were held in $40,000. The Aldermen themselves were all held in $25,000. One of them, Sayles, fled to Canada, and his bondsman handed over to the city Chamberlain $25,000. It is there yet.

**Bail in Criminal Cases.**

The largest cases of bail in criminal cases within the last year are those of the two Fitzgerald brothers. William and James, who were arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the murder of Max Eglau, the music teacher, about six months ago. Each was held in $10,000 bail. David Whalen, who was indicted for embezzling the funds of the old Excise Board, was also held in $10,000 bail. The only other instance of $10,000 bail during the past year is in the case of Granam McAdam, indicted for grand larceny.

## MILITIAMAN'S BEER CAPACITY.

### Corp. Havern of the Twelfth Fined $15 by Court-Martial.

Corp. Frank Havern of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, was tried before a regimental court-martial, of which Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt was President, last Monday.

The charges were drunkenness on duty, disrespect to superiors, and disobedience of orders. The first alleged offense was defined as having taken place at Creedmoor. Corp. Havern vigorously denied that he was drunk, and declared that he had been affected with a faintness of the stomach, due to going without his dinner, and that he had drank only two glasses of beer all day, "and I can carry two beers like a Major," he said, addressing Col. Butt.

"Sir," said the presiding officer with dignity, "I do not presume that you know anything about the drinking habits of your superiors, even admitting that they do drink."

The Corporal then said that he wished to call in his behalf Private Coles, who, he said, would prove that he was a temperate soldier. Coles was called to the stand. He said that the Corporal had taken something, but not enough to befuddle him.

"What do you mean by something?" asked the Lieutenant Colonel severely.

"Oh, six beers or so," said the private.

"Frightful, frightful," one Captain was heard to remark, and the court looked shocked.

The other charges were the outcome of a row in the company room during a meeting. Lieut. O'Connor was presiding. Suddenly Havern jumped up and let out a series of yells like a Comanche Indian. When ordered to leave the room he retorted disrespectfully. "I have as much right at this shooting match as you have," he said to the Lieutenant.

Witnesses told how the Corporal was got out of the room, and how the meeting was proceeding calmly again when the door was burst open by Havern. The Lieutenant in tones of thunder asked what he meant by thus disturbing the meeting. "I came to settle my dues," said the Corporal, as he wavered up to the company clerk. Such fierce determination to perform so welcome a task took the Lieutenant aback.

Havern found that he had left his money at home and took his seat without paying a cent, letting out several more whoops on the way to the bench. Whether it was the loss of the dues money or the yells that angered the Lieutenant is not known, but he ordered a file of men to get ready to put Havern under arrest, when the Corporal went out and disappeared.

The court found him guilty and imposed a fine of $15.

## MR. HAMMERSTEIN APOLOGIZED

### Stenographer Sent Notice of Dismissal to His Principals.

At the Olympia Theatre yesterday all rumors of the Hammerstein embarrassment were silenced by the payment of the members of the companies in the theatre and music hall. An error, however, was the cause of much talk.

"Santa Maria" is to follow the example of "Marguerite" and go on the road before she intended to travel, and as a result the members of the chorus yesterday received two weeks' notice. But they were not alone in this. A stenographer was too zealous, and every member of the company was notified that his or her services would not be required after two weeks from last Saturday.

For a time there was much confusion. Then every principal in the company received a letter of apology from Mr. Hammerstein, and everything was harmonious once more.

The idea of giving liberty to the chorus is fundamental with New-York theatrical attractions that are going on the road. Such a notice as that given yesterday does not mean a discharge, and many members of the "Santa Maria" chorus will accompany the opera on its travels.

Speaking yesterday of his troubles with Koster & Bial, Mr. Hammerstein said:

"I'll get off that bond of theirs. I want the money to use in some real-estate business. Let them talk of paying no attention to me. Just let somebody take a look over the title to their Thirty-fourth Street house."

**The American Institute Fair.**

The exhibit of flowers and fruit at the American Institute Fair, now in progress at Madison Square Garden, attracts much attention. This week changes are made every day in this department, and the latest is the Yellow Monarch, a new chrysanthemum from Flatbush, L. I.; new carnations from Oceanic, N. J.; exotic plants from St. Albans, England, and a superb collection of roses and chrysanthemums from Brooklyn, and new cut flowers and a great variety of cacti, while California violets and other things are notable. The display of apples is superb. Of course, the machinery on the main floor attracts attention, and the paper making and printing processes are marvels in their way. The concerts in the afternoon and evening are an additional attraction, and the big Garden has never looked better than it does now, with the American Institute Fair planted on its main floor and the heavy working machinery down stairs.

**Appeal to the Charitable.**

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 toward the support of two aged and feeble women. The case is pathetic. The women are sisters, who have lived all their lives in this city, and for forty years in the same house. One makes spectacle cases, but even in the best of times earns only $3 a week. The other is a confirmed invalid. They have long been dependent upon an orphan niece, who is a shop girl, and who practically gives them all her wages. Money sent for this case to the Charity Organization, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly and promptly acknowledged.

## WINAWER HAS THE LEAD

### FIRST MAN IN THE BUDA-PESTH CHESS TOURNAMENT.

**Tschigorin Is Second and Pillsbury Third—Seven Rounds Played Out of Thirteen—Charousek Gives a Brilliant Exhibition in a Combination Against the Russian Master—Janowski, by Good Work, Secures an Unexpected Draw.**

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 13.—The seventh round of the Hungarian chess tournament, which was played to-day, was the dividing line between the first half and the second half of the congress, and therefore an important mark as regards the scores.

As each competitor has his bye in some one of the rounds, those who have had their days off naturally have not played as many games as those who so far have participated in every round, and consequently the score must be considered from the standpoint of losses, and not of wins.

In this view, at the end of play to-night, Winawer leads, with only one loss out of seven games played, and Tschigorin, who has played only six games, comes second, with one and one-half games lost.

The third place is Pillsbury's. He has played seven games, and has lost two of them.

After Pillsbury come Charousek, Albin, and Walbrodt, each with two and one-half games lost.

The masters faced each other this morning in the following order: Charousek vs. Tschigorin, Tarrasch vs. Noa, Pillsbury vs. Janowski, Albin vs. Popiel, Winawer vs. Marco, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, the bye falling to Walbrodt.

**Overturned the Russian.**

The most interesting feature of the day was the brilliant and correct combination of Charousek against Tschigorin, which hopelessly overturned the great Russian master. The Pillsbury vs. Janowski encounter was of changing fortunes and long drawn out to a final abandonment, when neither contestant could win.

The Tarrasch-Noa battle, which was again adjourned this evening, should be a win for Noa.

At the end of the play the following summary was posted:

SEVENTH ROUND.

| Players. | Openings. | Moves. | Won by |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charousek-Tschigorin | Bishop's G'b't. | 24. | Charousek |
| Pillsbury-Janowski | Q. G. decl'd. | 82. | Drawn |
| Winawer-Marco | K. B. Game. | 56. | Winawer |
| Tarrasch-Noa | Q. G. decl'd. | 76. | Adjourned |
| Albin-Popiel | French. | 27. | Albin |
| Schlechter-Maroczy | French. | 25. | Drawn |
| | Walbrodt a bye. | | |

At Board No. 1 Charousek opened his favorite king's bishop's gambit attack on Tschigorin, pursuing the same lines that proved so successful against Lasker at Nuremberg.

The Russian adopted finally a variation from Lasker's defense, exposing himself on the move to a profound and dashing combination of the Hungarian, who completely ran over his antagonist in twenty-four moves.

**Game of 82 Moves.**

At board No. 2 Janowski put up so stout a defense to Pillsbury's attack on the lines of the queen's gambit declined that in the middle of the game it looked as though a draw would be the inevitable result. Then the American went in to force a win, but presently found himself at decidedly the worst of the encounter, it requiring all Pillsbury's skill to secure a draw, the game being run out to no less than eighty-two moves.

The veteran Winawer, on Board No. 3, essayed a king's bishop's game, with Marco, which was most evenly fought out till its ending, when Winawer ingeniously found a way to win, scoring after fifty-six moves.

Tarrasch offered a queen's gambit to Noa at Board No. 4, the latter declining the offered pawn. The battle of the two doctors waged hot, and was such a fight that at the second adjournment it was still unfinished. It is probable Noa will win, having gained an advantage in the ending, which Tarrasch can hardly hope to recover.

At Board No. 5 Albin found a weak spot in Popiel's French defense, and pushed through it to victory after twenty-seven moves.

A French defense was also set up by Maroczy on Board No. 6 against Schlechter. The game was a model of precision for both sides. It resulted in a draw after twenty-five moves.

Following are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

| Players. | Won. | Lost. | Players. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albin | 3½ | 2½ | Popiel | 0 | 7 |
| Charousek | 4½ | 2½ | Schlechter | 3 | 3 |
| Janowski | 3 | 3 | *Tarrasch | 2 | 3 |
| Marco | 2 | 4 | Tschigorin | 4½ | 1½ |
| Maroczy | 3½ | 3½ | Walbrodt | 3½ | 2½ |
| *Noa | 3 | 5½ | Winawer | 6 | 1 |
| Pillsbury | 5 | 2 | | | |

*Adjourned game in hand.

Total number of games won, 41; total number of games lost, 41; adjourned game, 1; total number of games still to be played, 36.

The pairing for the eighth round is as follows: Popiel vs. Schlechter, Noa vs. Albin, Marco vs. Tarrach, Janowski vs. Winawer, Tschigorin vs. Pillsbury, Walbrodt vs. Charousek. Maroczy has a bye.

## CALLS HIS WIFE A "VOODOO."

### Mrs. Jones Says Her Husband Threw Her from a Window.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—George Jones of Montclair was arrested this morning on a charge of having thrown his wife from a window. She has two broken ribs and is otherwise injured.

Jones denied the charge. He said that the woman jumped out of the window. While he was asleep, he claimed, he felt something queer going on about him, and on awaking he saw his wife bending over him with a pair of scissors cutting his hair and mustache off in spots. He declared she was trying to "voodoo" him.

**Dropped Dead in a Grave.**

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 13.—Isaac Van Dale, who has been employed for fourteen years as a grave digger in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, while at work putting a brick lining in a grave yesterday afternoon, suddenly threw up his hands, fell forward, and tumbled into the grave, dead. The body was discovered a short time afterward, and was taken out by other workmen about the cemetery. Death was due to heart disease. Van Dale lived at 16 Lewis Street, this city, and was a well-known character about the town. He was known as "Old Isaac," and was a man with a delightfully cheerful disposition, in spite of his gruesome occupation.

**Commutation for McCormick.**

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Frank McCormick of New-York City has had his term of imprisonment so shortened by Gov. Morton that it will expire in July next.

McCormick was convicted in May, 1891, of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Edward Gillespie in New-York City. He was sentenced for a term of imprisonment of fifteen years. Former Recorder Smyth and District Attorney Fellows, who appeared in the trial, recommended the exercise of executive clemency, and Gov. Morton reduced the sentence to seven years and six months.

## NATIONAL SANITARY MEETING.

### Plans for Convention Which Will Meet in Brooklyn To-day.

The National Sanitary Convention met yesterday in the rooms of the Kings County Medical Society, in Brooklyn, and organized for the two days' convention which will be held to-day and to-morrow.

The following officers were elected: President—Wallace Sibley, M. D., Rochester; Vice President—F. O. Young, M. D., Lexington, Ky.; Secretary—Thomas E. Veal, Atlanta, Ga.; Treasurer—C. E. Hoadley, New-Haven.

The following Chairmen were appointed: Executive Committee—E. A. Wilson, M. D., Meriden, Conn.; Laws—C. E. Hoadley, New-Haven, Conn.; Contagious Diseases—F. A. Jewett, M. D., Brooklyn; Collection and Disposition of Garbage—Thomas E. Veal, Atlanta, Ga.; Potable Water—F. O. Young, M. D., Lexington, Ky.; Food—Floyd W. McRae, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.; Milk—Z. Taylor Emery, M. D., Brooklyn; Flushing and Drainage—Andrew Young, Chicago; Vital Statistics—C. E. Hoadley, New-Haven.

The sessions this morning and to-morrow morning will be given up to the reading of papers. Dr. Thomas C. Craig of the United States Navy will read one paper on "The Municipal Control of Consumption," Dr. Charles B. Fitzpatrick on "Notes on the Bacterial Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Dr. H. H. Morton on "The Smallpox Epidemic of 1893 and 1894 in Brooklyn," and Dr. Charles S. Benedict on "The Work of the Division of Contagious Diseases in the Health Department of the City of New-York." Other papers are expected from Commissioner Col. George E. Waring and others.

This afternoon the members of the association will be the guests of Health Officer Doty, who will take them to Quarantine on the department tug Roswell P. Flower. To-morrow afternoon they will visit Barren Island.

## COAL PRICES NOT INCREASING.

### Trade Continues Very Dull—Meeting of Operators To-day.

The members of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association will assemble at the Waldorf Hotel this noon, and after luncheon will discuss the coal trade situation and listen to the reading of various reports. Among the reports will be one regarding the possibility of shipping anthracite to foreign markets. John C. Haddock will read a paper on "Wastes and Burdens of the Coal Trade," and N. W. Perry, an electrical and mechanical engineer, will explain the results of his experience in using culm and low-grade fuel.

There are between forty and fifty members of the association, representing an annual output of between ten and twelve million tons of anthracite. The formation by the coal railroads last Winter of the existing agreement weakened the operators' association by causing the withdrawal of some of its influential members. The present officers of the association are: President—William Connell; Vice President—H. M. Howe; Secretary and Treasurer—C. D. Simpson.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician, has been invited to address the meeting this afternoon.

Coal dealers, as well as coal producers, continue to regard the present condition of the trade with acute dissatisfaction. The market is glutted with coal, but orders are meagre and comparatively inconsequential. There is certainly nothing in the situation that would warrant any increase in prices, and no increase is talked of in official circles for either this month or next.

## WOULD CUT CAB RATES HALF.

### One of the Hackmen's Unions Petitions the Aldermen.

The cabmen of the city are divided into two classes, which form two unions or associations. They are the Public Hackmen's Union, composed of hackmen who own their cabs and horses, and the Liberty Dawn Association, composed of employes of livery stables and cab companies, who drive vehicles at so much per day. The two organizations have been at war for several years over the privileges granted to the latter by city ordinances.

The Public Hackmen have considered themselves discriminated against, and at a meeting on Sunday night decided that their only hope was in a general reduction of rates. There are about 100 members of the union, while the Liberty Dawns have more than 1,500 members. The Public Hackmen get their strength entirely from their union, while the Liberty Dawns are said to be backed—in this fight at least—by the cab companies and stable owners. At Sunday night's meeting, held at McGarry's Hall, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street, President Thomas F. Duffy offered a resolution proposing that the Board of Aldermen be petitioned to reduce the cab fare per mile from 50 to 25 cents, and per hour from $1 to 75 cents.

The proposition after a warm discussion was adopted on the supposition that with lower rates the cabs would do double or triple the business they do now and not stand idle most of the time. T. C. Campbell, Secretary of the City Improvement Society, has written a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, commending the movement.

The question is whether the independent hackmen are strong enough to fix the rate.

## SHIP RAMS A FERRYBOAT.

### The Europe Smashes the Rail of the Central into Splinters.

The Jersey Central ferryboat Central left Jersey City for her slip at the foot of Liberty Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She was in midstream when she was struck by the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Europe, which had left her pier at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street a half hour before, bound for London.

The ferry pilot blew his whistle and received an answer from the Europe, but both pilots saw it was too late to avert the collision, and both vessels were backing water when they came together.

The iron prow of the Europe struck the Central a glancing blow on the port side just forward of amidships, crashing the heavy guard rail and throwing splinters in all directions. The passengers were soon in a state bordering on panic, but their fears were allayed by the deck hands.

The Central was not seriously damaged, and was able to proceed to her slip. The Europe sustained no injury and put to sea.

**Man Was Dressed as a Woman.**

J. D. Sinclair, a newsdealer living at 124 Monroe Street, Hoboken, yesterday notified the police that a man dressed in woman's clothes called at his house the previous evening to ask for alms. He said the man was garbed as a woman of the Salvation Army. When aid was refused the visitor wanted to sell a spool of thread for 15 cents. Mrs. Sinclair told her husband she knew the pretended woman was a man from the way he fumbled in finding the pocket in the dress he wore. It took him a long time, she said, to find the pocket. She ordered him away from the house. The man has not been found.

**Judgments Against Erastus Wiman.**

Eleven judgments, aggregating $90,930, were entered yesterday against Erastus Wiman of 1 Broadway in favor of Austin B. Flotcher. Mr. Wiman was the indorser on many notes of the Electric Power Company of Staten Island to the order of various parties, some of which were delivered to banks in this city, Boston, and Newburyport, Mass., and came into the hands of Mr. Fletcher.

## QUESTION OF LIGHT POLES

### TILT BETWEEN GEN. COLLIS AND CONTROLLER FITCH.

**It Was All About the Sort of Standards to Support the Electric Lamps and It Came Before the Gas Commission—Just a Little Controversy and the Whole Matter About Iron Supports Was Put Off Until Another Meeting.**

At a meeting of the Gas Commission at the City Hall yesterday Gen. C. H. T. Collis seemingly felt aggrieved because in a published statement Controller Fitch had characterized the General's plan to have all-iron electric light poles as "a deal." The Controller was reported to have contended that all-iron poles were patented, and that it would cost $24,000 for the 3,000 poles in the city.

At the meeting were Mayor Strong and Messrs. Collis and Fitch, who make up the commission. Gen. Collis appeared to be angry, and at the beginning of the proceedings cast at the Controller a clipping from a newspaper and said:

"Will you please take that article and tell me if you were the authority for the statements contained in it?"

The Controller bowed, and, reading the clipping carefully threw himself back in his chair with a laugh and retorted, winking at the Mayor as he did so:

"Er—ah—do you refer to the statement about the Ethiopian or to that saying that 'Gen. Collis and the Controller will soon be at cross purposes'?"

The article stated that the Controller would at Tuesday's meeting hunt for the Ethiopian that lay buried in Gen. Collis's proposition to change all the electric light poles to those of a new design.

"What," said Mr. Fitch, "particular part do you object to?"

"It is the suggestion," replied Gen. Collis, "that there is a 'deal' in the proposition that I made to the commission. What reason have you for thinking there is a 'deal' in it?"

"I said that," replied Mr. Fitch, "in a spirit of jocularity, but it now seems to have been the spirit of prophecy."

"No. It seems to me that it was given as a matter of news."

"If anybody suggested to me that I should do away with an article which was good enough and substitute a patented one in its place, I should consider the matter worthy of investigation first."

"Don't you think an official can have some civic pride?"

"Yes, I can cite my own case."

"I suppose you have been brought up in such an atmosphere that you cannot appreciate such a thing."

"Well," retorted Mr. Fitch, "I never trained with the Philadelphia ring."

"If you didn't, what do you know that caused you to express such opinions?"

"I don't see how anybody could come here in cold blood and propose an expensive substitution without creating comment. Here is a gentleman from the electric light people; perhaps he can enlighten you."

John W. Lieb and Vice President R. F. Bowker of the Edison Company were then called.

Both declared that the life of an ordinary electric-light pole was from ten to fifteen years, that the twin-light attachment of the Edison Company, now in use on Fifth Avenue, was the company's special patent, and that it was not applicable as it stood to any other system—the Edison having a low tension, and the other companies high tension lines. The poles would have to be changed radically in its insulating properties. In Mr. Bowker's opinion, the present poles were the best at present devised for high-tension currents.

Besides, it was declared, the ornamental posts would cost the companies in the aggregate $200,000 or more. Each post costs about $80. And there are nearly 3,000 poles in the city.

If the city would erect the posts, it was said, the companies would, of course, not object, but the present poles on Fifth Avenue were erected at the Edison Company's expense, though at the time they were put up it was tacitly understood that the city would pay half the expense. Mr. Bouker said they were erected particularly in view of the Columbian celebration.

The Mayor wanted to know if all the companies would bid for city lighting, and the representatives of the Brush, Manhattan, Mount Morris, North River, and Edison Companies declared they would.

Gen. Collis wanted to know why there was no competition among the companies for city lighting, and that no two companies had bidden for similar routes.

Mr. Bowker said he did not know, except that for his company he would say they did not heretofore care particularly for city lighting. It did not pay well enough.

Gen. Collis announced that he wanted an honest competition in the next bids, and, as the Corporation Counsel's opinion was not ready as to the Commissioner's right to order a change in the poles, the session of the commission was adjourned until Monday next.

**FUEL GAS AND THE STREETS.**

### Petition of a Company Favored by Aldermen's Committee.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a report was handed in by the Streets Committee favoring the petition of the Consumers' Fuel, Gas, Heat, and Power Company to be allowed to build gas mains under the city's streets for the purpose of furnishing gas for commercial purposes.

An opinion from the Corporation Counsel accompanying the report doubts the right of the board to grant the franchise, but the opinions of private counsel tend to the contrary. There were several competing companies for the franchise, but the committee reports that the Consumers' Company is entitled to it. This company proposes to sell its fuel gas for 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and in a letter to the committee stated that in the event of the granting of the right the company would defend it to the highest courts.

The petition was originally introduced by Alderman Noonan, and the report filed yesterday was ordered printed.

**People's Party Candidates Stand.**

At a conference of the committee to fill vacancies among the candidates for Congress and Assembly of the People's Party, held at 54 Union Square Monday night, attempts at compromise between the People's Party and Tammany Hall in the matter of Congressional nominations in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Districts were announced as failures. John C. Sheehan's determination to keep Mr. McClellan on the ticket in the Twelfth District, it was said, rendered all attempts at harmony futile. The resignation of George M. Black, the People's Party candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-fourth District, was handed to the Police Commissioners Monday, and Francis Ficke was nominated in his place.

**Receiver for Rose Coghlan.**

Judge Fitzsimons has appointed William M. Bennett receiver in supplementary proceedings for Rose Coghlan Sullivan, the actress, on the application of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, representing Herbert E. Boynton, assignee of F. G. Smith, Son & Co., who obtained a judgment against her for $440.

## ARRESTED YOUNG REYNOLDS.

### He Is Charged with Shooting His Father's Guest.

The police of Jersey City yesterday arrested Thomas J. Reynolds, who is believed to have shot Roger E. Costello at the house of Dennis Reynolds, his father, 457 Henderson Street, Jersey City, on the early morning of Sept. 25. He was found at Bay and Erie Streets, and was taken to the county jail. Later he was arraigned before Judge Hudspeth on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Reynolds said he was not guilty. He said he went home the night preceding the shooting and retired, but could not sleep because his father made too much noise. He said he got up, left the house, and went to Newark, where he remained until the next day. Then he went to Elizabeth and staid there a week, when he went to Orange, and remained another week. He returned to Jersey City Monday night.

John Scanlon, who lives near Reynolds's house, testified that he left home to go to work at 1 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 25. As he passed Reynolds's house he said he heard a pistol shot, and a moment later Thomas Reynolds ran from the house. He was putting on his coat, and when he succeeded he threw away something which struck the side of the building. Reynolds continued his flight toward Grove Street. It is supposed that the article Reynolds is said to have thrown away was the pistol with which he shot Costello as it was never found.

Judge Hudspeth first fixed bail at $3,000, but afterward changed it to $5,000. Security was given by James F. Gannon. Mr. Costello is well on the road to recovery.

## SWINDLED MANY BUTCHERS.

### Meat Dealers Accused of Defrauding Brothers in Business.

A curious case of alleged swindling of Hebrew butchers in this city came up for trial yesterday before Civil Justice Goldfogle, in the Fifth Judicial District Court. A few days before the Hebrew holidays in September last, Assemblyman Hoffman and Alderman Tate, at the request of the Hebrew butchers, made an application to President Wilson of the Health Department for the granting Hebrew butchers of permission to sell live poultry during the three days immediately preceding the Day of Atonement.

President Wilson acceded to the request. It was the first time that such privilege was granted. Thereupon several butchers at once formed a combination, it is alleged, and, visiting every Hebrew butcher in the Sixteenth Assembly District, obtained from them sums varying from $1 to $5 each, upon the representation that the money was needed to bribe officials of the Health Department, the Police, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Aldermen and Assemblymen of the different districts. The money thus derived was divided among the alleged swindlers. Over $4,000 is said to have been collected.

Suit was brought by Julius Scheuer of 320 East Houston Street, through Benjamin Hoffman and E. M. Friend, attorneys. The defendants named were Samuel Pinkus of 135 Ridge Street, Aaron Moses of 45 Essex Street, Max Danziger of 35 Essex Street, and Max Wolfsohn of 51 Hester Street. Scheuer appeared as assignee of twenty-two Hebrew butchers in the Eleventh Ward. Lawyer Henry J. Goldsmith appeared for the defendants. The hearing of the case was postponed for a week to enable the defendants to prepare their case.

## A CONGREGATION WONDERING.

### No One Seems to Know Why Pastor Cartwright Has Resigned.

All the Eastern District of Brooklyn is wondering why the Rev. Dr. T. S. Cartwright, pastor of St. Barnabas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bushwick Avenue, has resigned his pastorate.

At a meeting of the Vestry Tuesday night of last week he signified his intention of resigning, and stated that he should consider his pastorate at an end at the close of the present month. It is known that he had some difference with the Vestry in connection, it is thought, with the choir affairs, but neither the clergyman nor the Vestrymen will say just what the difficulty was.

Dr. Cartwright said yesterday: "This whole affair is most distressing and unexpected. I will not explain the particulars, for they are altogether too personal to be of interest to the public."

George B. Goodwin, a coal dealer, at Wyckoff and Putnam Avenues, who is one of the Vestrymen, said: "I was at the meeting, but can say nothing about it. The Vestrymen make no complaint against Dr. Cartwright. It comes from other sources. The statement that there has been friction between the rector and the Vestry since the beginning of his pastorate is incorrect. Everything has been pleasant until now. The doctor has made some little slips, but I am not at liberty to talk about them."

Dr. Cartwright has been rector of St. Barnabas's Church for eighteen months, and during that time has succeeded in removing a debt of $5,000. He came from Nova Scotia. Previously he officiated at a church in Paterson, N. J.

The attendance at both St. Barnabas's Church and its Sunday school increased materially since he took charge, and he has many warm friends in the congregation.

**The Arctic Night's Terrors Conquered.**

The prolonged arctic night, so depressing and insanitary and obstructive to either work or play by explorers, was easily victor in the old struggle with wood fires or blubber lamps, but has at last succumbed in a conflict with electricity. A Swedish technical journal publishes some interesting particulars regarding the use of electricity on Nansen's Fram. According to this article, the electric light gave great satisfaction, and general regret was expressed when it was decided that it must be dispensed with, owing partly to the wearing out of the gearing of the cogwheel in the windmill which worked the dynamo, after the vessel had entered the ice, and partly to the fact that portions of the apparatus were required for making snowshoes and runners. Mr. Nordahl took advantage of every puff of wind to load the accumulators, so that they were kept continually charged, and until May last year the electric light was always available. In the severe cold the accumulators froze right through, but the acid-blended ice proved an excellent electrolyte, and the frost did not interfere with the working of the accumulators. Electricity was also used for other purposes besides lighting, the mining shots which set the Fram free from the grip of the ice being fired by means of a cable attached to six Leclanché cells.

**A Cuban Swindled.**

A handsome and well-dressed Cuban, said to be a member of the Junta in this city, caused the arrest Monday night of Ollie Anderson, thirty-one years old, who said she was a telegraph operator, living at 250 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn. The Cuban, whose name is not divulged, charged the woman with robbing him of $40 by means of the badger game. He visited 250 West Thirty-sixth Street with the woman, and on leaving the house discovered that his roll of greenbacks had been abstracted from his pockets and a wad of "stage money" substituted. The woman was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

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## COULDN'T BIDE FISHBALLS

### DOCTORS RESIGN FROM EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

**Three Physicians and a Nurse Have Quit Because They Object to the Board—Dr. De Gregori, the Last to Go, Says the Probe Has to be Used After the Sufferer Takes a Ball—Superintendent Weigand Defends the Diet.**

The status of the fishball as an article of diet suitable for hard-working physicians and surgeons is likely to be established now in Williamsburg. Three surgeons and a nurse have left the Eastern District Hospital since July because of the prevalence of the fishball, the stewed prunes, and the papier-maché rice pudding containing Para rubber raisins in the hospital menu.

Dr. P. H. De Gregori, the last physician to succumb to the fishball, says that after eating one the only expedient likely to save the sufferer's life is the use of the probe.

"You know," he says, "we have to probe for that sort of fishball just as you probe a gun-shot wound for a bullet."

The fishballs became so frequent in the hospital that physicians would greet each other after this wise:

"Ah, old man, good morning, let us go down stairs and have a ball."

Nurses would go about the corridors humming softly to themselves snatches from the popular song "After the Ball."

Dr. De Gregori, who seems to be troubled with indigestion, spoke with considerable warmth yesterday upon the fishball subject.

"It is a matter," said he, "upon which I feel very deeply, indeed, I may say I have taken it very much to heart. The result has been heartburn. The fishball is not the only reason for complaint. The meat, which after all was the principal article of diet, was many times absolutely unfit to be eaten. It was inferior at all times, and once in a while really nauseating. But our greatest ordeal was on Fridays, when we were forced to juggle with those subtertiary fossil fishballs. We set up a protest and went to Superintendent Weigand, but without accomplishing any good. We complained several times. The two other doctors who resigned were Dr. Hergert and Dr. Paul Harman, who got out early in the Summer. They were dissatisfied, and so were two nurses, who have resigned.

"We were, I think, entitled to good board, for the Board of Health pays $35 a month to the hospital for the maintenance of each of us. We wanted [there was a tone of pathos in the doctor's voice] steak two or three times a week for dinner, roast beef twice, clam chowder once, and oysters once.

"For breakfast we only set our hopes as high as lamb chops twice a week, sausages, buckwheat cakes, rolls, and coffee. For lunch, tea, sausages, fruit, cold meat, and such seemed good enough. It was by no means a Delmonico spread we damanded.

"What we wanted was emancipation from our dyspeptic thralldom of the inevitable fishball. Since I left I understand that Mr. Weigand has improved the fare."

Superintendent Weigand said yesterday that the fare was as good as could be afforded with the sum at his disposal. It was untrue, he said, that the fishball occupied a position of undue prominence in the weekly bill of fare, or that the balls were more than ordinarily adamantine.

## MISSING HUSBAND IS WANTED.

### Dr. Shove Alone Can Clear the Title to Real Estate.

The Trustees of the Old Folks' Home of the Sons of Liberty of Concord, S. I., have offered a reward for information of the whereabouts of Dr. Henry P. Shove, for many years before 1888 a practicing physician of Conc

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TUESDAY—P. M.

Stock market fairly active. Decidedly strong. All active stocks advanced. Six per cent. the highest rate for call money; most of the day it was 5.

Silver still droops. Now the bullion value of a United States silver dollar is less than 50 cents.

And wheat—it still booms.

London orders to buy stocks, executed on a liberal scale to-day, were a contributing influence in the betterment of to-day's market. Advices which conservative banking houses are sending to their correspondents abroad are so definite in forecasting a sound-money victory in the National election that the foremost investment interests of Great Britain are awake to opportunities that the New-York security market is offering.

***

Along with the quiet buying for foreign account there has been some covering of short contracts. This only makes plain once again, however, how bare the whole market is of stocks whose owners are willing to sell. It is a favorite bear claim that "the loan market is full if stocks," and this is supposed to indicate a weakness in the situation, or, anyhow, that there is no consequential short interest. It might mean that brokers were short of customers' stocks—though, of course, it doesn't.

***

The tell-tale fact as to the short interest appears continually—just as it appeared to-day—in smart advances on relatively small purchases, while pounding performances depress prices only slightly. Stocks that have to be bought come slowly. Stocks sold by wholesale find takers.

***

Nearly all of the meteoric trust stocks were in evidence to-day, and practically all of them were on the up tack. Sugar bobbed up about a couple of points, and Chicago Gas did a fraction better. Even wee-wee Hay State Gas climbed a point or so. Tobacco Trust stock was, however, the star industrial. It leaped half a dozen points.

***

Now, buoyance in these stocks signifies small things that are of consequence. They go up on manipulation, they go down on manipulation. Three-card monte only takes another name. Every one of the stocks represent going properties of vast value, but the stock market end of them does credit to nobody.

***

Recent heavy sales of Reading stock are turning out to be for the short account. Some covering purchases to-day gave the quotation a substantial lift back to where it was before the raids on it began. The shorts in Reading are also credited with borrowing a big block of Southern Railway preferred.

***

Manhattan Elevated was the most attractive railway stock of the day. It was 90¼ bid last night, and to-day it was around 93½. So rapid was this pace that insiders seemed to be almost openly supplying stock—putting on brakes. The Manhattan programme looks like a comprehensive scheme to accumulate stock around current prices on a big scale.

***

In the Granger railway list all the leading shares advanced a point or more. This can be reasonably accounted for by the official reports from the West of the way farm products are rushing to market to gain the advantage of the better prices that export demands provide.

***

Far and away the most interesting and important feature in Wall Street developments to-day was furnished by the market for silver bullion. The price has dropped to 64½ cents per ounce. This means that a silver dollar is now worth 49⅞ cents.

Mr. Bryan's proclamation that "there is no fifty-three-cent dollar" has come true.

And while silver goes down, wheat scores still another advance.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | 1 | Laclede Gas | 1¼ |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf | 1 | Lake Shore | 1½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs | 1⅝ | Louis. & Nash. | 1¼ |
| Am. Tobacco | 5⅝ | Manhattan | 1⅜ |
| At., Top. & S. F. all in. paid | ½ | Minn. Iron | 1 |
| At., Top. & S. F. pf. | ¾ | Mo., K. & T. pf | 1⅜ |
| Bay State Gas | 1¼ | Mo. Pacific | ⅞ |
| Ches. & Ohio | ½ | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | 1 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. | 1½ | Nor. Pac. pf. all in. pd. | ¾ |
| Chicago Gas | 2⅜ | N. Y., Ont. & W. | ⅝ |
| Ch., Mil. & St. P. | 1⅜ | Pacific Mail | ⅝ |
| Ch., Mil. & S. P. pf. | 1 | P. & Rdg. all in. pd. | 1½ |
| Chi. & Northwest. | ⅝ | southern Ry. | ⅝ |
| Ch., R. I. & Pac. | 1⅞ | Southern Ry. pf | 1¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | ¾ | Tenn. Coal & I. | 1 |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ⅞ | U. S. Leather pf | 2¾ |
| Gen. Electric | ¾ | U. S. Rubber pf | 3 |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 2¼ | Wabash pf | ⅝ |
| Iowa Central pf | 1⅛ | West. Union | ⅞ |

STOCKS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf | 1½ | L., N. A. & Chi. pf. | ¾ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 2 | Mich. Central | 2 |
| Erie 1st pf. | 1½ | Pullman Car | 1 |

The changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At., T. & S. F. adj. | 1¼ | Nor. Pac. con. t. r. | 1½ |
| Ches. & Ohio gen'l. 4½s | 1⅝ | P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc. all pd | 1¼ |
| Ch., R. & Q., Iowa Div., 4s | 2⅜ | P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc., all pd. | 1¼ |
| L., N. A. & Chi. gen. | 2 | Southern Ry. 5s | 1⅜ |
| Or., St. L. & U. N. con. t. r. | 1⅜ | Va. Mid. gen'l. | 1 |
| | | Wabash 1st | 1 |

BONDS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Southern 1st | 1 | Ft. W. & R. G. 1st | |
| Cent. of N. J. gen. | 1 | tr. | 1 |
| Ches. & Ohio con. | 1 | Rock Is. deb. 5s | 1 |
| Col. & 9th Av. 5s | 1 | Wheel. & L. E. 1st | 1 |
| Den. & R. G. 4s | 1 | | |

## THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 5@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $100,836,780; balances, $6,368,205; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $895,413.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent., discount rate in the open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange closed barely steady, there being a notable falling off in the demand, while the supply of cotton bills increased materially. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.82 for 60 days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for 60-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c discount. Boston—5@10c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling at par.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1¼, to 71⅛; New-York Central, 1, to 95. Reading, 1, to 11⅝; Illinois Central, 1, to 92; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 43⅞; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 32; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 14. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 58¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 106⅛, for money, and 100 for the account.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced, 1¾; the 4s, 1925, registered, ⅜, and do, coupon, ¼. The sales were $8,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 106½@106¾@106½; $5,000 do, registered, at 106¼; $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115½@115¾. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 92½ | ... |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 106 | 106¼ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 106⅜ | 107 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 115⅝ | 116 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 110½ | 111 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 110½ | 111 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 104 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 102¾ | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 100½ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | .. |

## ONLY PROSPERITY IN SIGHT.

Mr. L. R. Bacon of the Stock Exchange house of Bacon, McKinley & Sherman said yesterday regarding the stock market and the probable course of prices:

"For the next two weeks I think we shall see just such a market as we are now having. It will be narrow and feverish, and sensitive to small influences. It will probably remain just as professional in its character as it is now, and the course of quotations will probably be almost entirely governed by the traders as they are now.

"As the election gets close at hand, however, there is a possibility of people becoming convinced of Mr. McKinley's victory, and of the improbability of any other outcome to the political contest. If there is this sort of a change in sentiment, there will probably be many investors and speculators who will come into the market, and take advantage of the low prices. And this will mean activity and an advance.

"The disposition now among investors is to wait—to do nothing—to be on the safe side. Every one is confident that Mr. McKinley will be elected, and every one is convinced that with the settlement of this political fight the good times will begin. But the thought of the great disaster that is a possibility is so appalling that the man who has money is locking it up rather than putting it out in securities. Men listen to and agree with your arguments that the election of Bryan is the next thing to the impossible, but when you suggest investments, they say, 'But suppose McKinley should not win?'

"Banks are not encouraging speculation, and brokers, unwilling to carry stocks for their customers, are counseling against purchases except where the securities can be bought and paid for and locked away in strong boxes. This is keeping the outside public away from the market.

"On the other hand, I find no evidences of liquidation. Stocks are in good hands. The people who have them seem determined to hold on and see the thing through. They have their money invested, they have confidence in McKinley's election and in the future prosperity, and there is no reason why they should sell out their securities.

"After the election is over and McKinley is victorious—for I have not the slightest doubt as to the outcome—I expect to see a great boom in stocks and in all lines of trade. I can see nothing but prosperity ahead. One of the best indications for the future is the present great demand for American products. We are exporting them as fast as we can ship them, and their prices are advancing daily. The remunerative prices that we are getting for our products and the eagerness with which Europe is buying from us are, to my mind, the best of arguments that prosperity is not only in sight, but near at hand.

"After the election the men who have heretofore kept their money locked up and who have refused to expose it to risk, will be climbing over one another in their efforts to get securities. They will regret very much that they allowed themselves to feel doubtful, and they will feel sorry that they did not make their investments at the low prices that are prevailing now. I think this is a time to buy. I do not see how any one can believe that Mr. Bryan will be elected. And no matter whether he is or not, I think that securities are better to own now than a bank account. Hoarding gold may possibly prove profitable, but the man will be better off who invests in stocks now rather than let his money lie idle in bank.

"The stock market and all kinds of business are only waiting. Every mercantile industry in the country is longing for some gleam of light as the signal for a new era of prosperity."

## CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. E. P. Alling of the Stock Exchange house of Alling, Secor & Co. said yesterday, in discussing stock market conditions:

"Politics is going to be the all-important factor in the course of prices from now until the election. The quotations for securities will fluctuate with the political news. As the election draws nearer and signs point more and more to the victory of McKinley and sound money—as I fell confident they will—there will be a gradual advance in prices and a gradual increase in activity. On the other hand, if as Nov. 3 approaches there is a strengthening of the silverite position, we will see liquidation and declining prices, and everybody will be miserably blue. But I do not think there is any danger of the latter.

"At present I do not find any liquidation. People are holding on to their securities. They are disposed to sit still and wait, for they have confidence in the future. There is very little buying, for investors are not willing to make any moves with the cloud of Bryanism hanging over the situation. I find them generally confident of McKinley's election, but there is enough uncertainty about it to keep them cautious and shy of speculation.

"I feel quite sure that the outcome of this election is going to be on the right side. I feel quite sure that we are almost at the end of our financial troubles. And I feel quite sure that we are approaching an era of higher prices and advancing values. We are carrying all the stock that we are asked to by our customers. We have no fear of the result, and as to the future of the market, we feel quite confident that the declines we see hereafter will be only reactions in the general advance."

## POLITICS DOMINANT.

Mr. Josiah M. Fiske of J. M. Fiske & Co., talking yesterday of the outlook for the stock market and of the probable course of prices, said:

"From now until Nov. 3 I look for a market dominated entirely by politics and political sentiment. The market, I think, will fluctuate as the news from the political fight favors the victory of one side or the other. And because of this political color of the market, I think we shall see gradually advancing prices, for as the election draws nearer, I expect to see the victory of Mr. McKinley become more and more certain and assured, and I think that will turn sentiment to the bullish side.

"I do not look for any great increase in the outside interest before the election. Capital is very timid, and the men who have money are disposed to get themselves in a position where they will be out of harm's way. They are not willing to put their money out in investments when the threat of a great calamity is hanging over the country. They would rather keep their funds well in hand and be ready to move quickly after the election is over.

"If Mr. McKinley is elected, and I firmly believe that he will be, I look for a great plenitude of money. There must be a great quantity of gold hoarded in one way and another, and all of that will come out as soon as the situation is cleared. There will be no need of keeping it then; in fact, it will be necessary to put it where it will draw interest. I think money will be very low in its price and very easy to borrow.

"Just now the market is all in the hands of the professional element. The traders are making the quotations, and they are depending on the political news for their influences. Intrinsic values do not mean much, and better earnings and the factors which ordinarily influence prices are having no effect. And that is the sort of a market, which, I think, we will have until the election is over."

## A BANK'S INVESTIGATION.

London newspapers quote the following communication received by a leading London bank from its New-York correspondents:

It seems to be conceded that the principal fight would be in certain Western States. There was a time when Illinois was regarded as a pivotal State; but there is every indication now that the most ardent Bryan supporters have abandoned any hope of carrying Illinois, and our information leads us to believe that McKinley will carry Illinois by 150,000, Michigan by 40,000, Indiana by 40,000 to 60,000, Minnesota by upward of 40,000, North Dakota by 10,000 or upward, and South Dakota, Missouri, and Kentucky by a small majority. We wrote letters to every bank in the States named, and also to the best-rated country merchants. We did not include Illinois and Iowa in the classification because it is conceded that they are safe for sound money. The Nebraska and Kentucky replies are coming in slowly, and both seem to be quite a little influenced by the recent nomination of the third ticket—that is, the effect of that ticket is going to be favorable to the sound-money cause in those States. We are beginning to see the effect on the public in our own business; people who thought that they would not do anything until after election are beginning to make inquiries, and we have sold quite a few securities this week. There has been some little inquiry, too, from your side for securities. These are all straws showing that the situation is improving.

## HOW NOT TO FAIL.

In commenting on the proposed reorganization of the Chicago Stock Exchange, a local financial authority makes the following pertinent remarks, which are rather more candid than ordinarily pass current right at home:

"The Stock Exchange cannot have the confidence even of its own members if it is not reorganized, and if not reorganized it can certainly attract no buying away from here, for it now stands as an almost thoroughly discredited institution. When the situation is carefully considered we find practically a majority of the members involved in trying to get out of the trades. Instead of meeting their obligations devices have been arranged for distributing the burden over the general community. Persons who sold securities to Chicago houses found when delivery day arrived that they were not accepted; local dealers found their deals had been made with irresponsible members of the Exchange, and deliveries were impossible; houses whose business was conducted within their resources found they had to assume the losses of others for which they were not responsible; a network of insolvency had been spread through a pernicious system of trading that forced the successful houses to stand the losses of concerns not so well managed, and the whole exchange business was thrown into a muddle with a singular phase, for with a majority of the involved traders unable to meet their obligation there have been no failures. In fact, according to the way matters have shaped themselves, it seems impossible to fail in the brokerage business in Chicago.

"Any one desiring to buy or to sell can have no assurance he will get what he has paid for, or be able to deliver what he has sold. There is nothing suppositiitious about this. It is the actual situation. No ordinary business man would pretend to be in good standing who could not meet his bills, and who should propose to creditors to cancel their obligations and permit him to continue his business as usual without further inconvenience. Yet this is the light in which the Stock Exchange now appears."

## A TIMELY HANDBOOK.

Mr. Henry V. Poor, who, in addition to being one of the publishers of Poor's famous manuals, is well known as a writer on financial and economic subjects, has just issued a 100-page pamphlet, which he has called "The Money Question," and designated "a handbook for the times."

The book is concise and yet quite complete, going over the whole ground of what the venerable author recognizes as the evils of the present system of American finance, touching on the history of money in the United States, pointing out causes for the present financial disturbances, and discussing pertinently the silver question as it is now before the country. The pamphlet is made up of parts of a work which Mr. Poor now has in process of publication, to be entitled "The Monetary History of the United States." The advance publication is most timely, and makes interesting reading in view of the present silver agitation.

In the book, Mr. Poor, while ardently opposing bimetallism, points out a far more threatening menace—"paper money, issued in vast quantities without any proper constituent, merchandise, for its retirement." In the preface of the work is the following concluding paragraph:

"We shall never be out of our present troubles until a National bank becomes the National Treasury, the Government standing in the same relation to it as that of any other customer or depositor. With such an institution restricted in its discount to bills of exchange, all other banks would be subject to the same rule. We should then have a currency always the measure of the subjects of consumption, always presently retired by its use, and always the equivalent of gold, the reserves of the issuers never to be called upon to such an extent as to create embarrassments either to themselves or the public."

## WALL STREET TALK.

Says Mr. Russell Sage: "It seems to me to be a time for conservatism, and I think it would be a good plan for Wall Street men to strengthen themselves by making time loans." Mr. Sage has some money to lend. When the election extinguishes the Bryan scarecrow, money lenders will be seeking customers at fair rates, and Mr. Sage is merely casting an anchor to windward.

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Senator Quay's election prediction has made him unpopular in Wall Street bear circles.

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More gold taken from the Bank of England for shipment here. Of course, the air is heavy with further predictions of a higher bank rate to-morrow. If the Britishers bid high enough for gold, they will probably be accommodated finally by their new creditor—the American farmer.

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Manhattan Elevated Directors are "guaranteed" a saving of $800,000 a year by the use of electricity for power and light. The new compressed-air motors are to be tried on the elevated a fortnight hence.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,591,225, against $8,423,530 in the preceding week and $5,883,033 in the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since Jan. 1 were valued at $284,862,103, against $265,602,614 in the corresponding period of last year.

# NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

## Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 13, 1896.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 143 | 146 | 17 | Adams Express | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | .. |
| 12½ | 13¼ | 600 | Am. Cotton Oil | 12½ | 13 | 12½ | 13 | +1 |
| 46½ | 49½ | 200 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 47½ | 48 | 47½ | 48 | +1 |
| 108 | 110 | 29 | American Express | 110 | 110 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | .. |
| 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 140 | Am. Spirits Mfg. | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 15½ | 16½ | 160 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | −1⅛ |
| 107⅜ | 107½ | 32,444 | *Am. Sugar Refs | 106⅜ | 107½ | 106⅛ | 107⅜ | +1⅝ |
| 95¾ | 96¼ | 1,130 | *Am. Sugar Refs. pf | 96⅜ | 96½ | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 75¼ | 75½ | 19,452 | American Tobacco | 70 | 75¼ | 70 | 75¼ | +5¾ |
| 96 | .. | 50 | American Tobacco pf | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | .. |
| 12½ | 12¾ | 1,980 | At., T. & S. F., all. in. pd | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 10⅝ | 2,185 | At., T. & S. F. pf | 18⅜ | 19½ | 18¾ | 19⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 10½ | 12⅛ | 200 | *Bay State Gas | 12 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | +1¼ |
| 44½ | 45 | 610 | Canada Southern | 44 | 45 | 43½ | 44¾ | −¼ |
| 13⅜ | 14 | 852 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 13½ | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | + ½ |
| 68¾ | 68⅞ | 16,282 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 68 | 69 | 67⅞ | 68¾ | +1½ |
| 60⅛ | 60¼ | 4,295 | Chicago Gas, t. r. | 58½ | 60⅛ | 58½ | 60⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 69⅝ | 69¾ | 32,645 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 68⅝ | 69⅝ | 68⅜ | 69⅜ | +1¾ |
| 124 | 125 | 200 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | +1 |
| 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 1,100 | Chi. & Northwestern | 97¾ | 98⅜ | 97¾ | 98⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 59⅜ | 59⅞ | 3,000 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 58½ | 59⅞ | 58½ | 59⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 24½ | 25 | 300 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | 24¾ | + ¾ |
| 72 | 74 | 180 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | −2 |
| 18 | 18½ | 1,400 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 17¼ | 18 | 17¼ | 18 | + ⅞ |
| 16¼ | 16⅜ | 500 | Col., H. V. & Tol | 16 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| 144 | 146 | 195 | Con. Gas Co | 145½ | 145½ | 145½ | 145½ | .. |
| 121¼ | 123½ | 28 | Delaware & Hudson | 119⅝ | 121 | 119⅝ | 121 | .. |
| 154½ | 158 | 50 | Del., Lack. & Western | 153 | 155 | 153 | 155 | .. |
| 41½ | 42½ | 100 | Den. & Rio Grande pf | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | − ⅛ |
| 13½ | 14 | 100 | Erie | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 32 | 500 | Erie 1st pf | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | −1½ |
| 28 | 28 | 30 | Evans. & T. H. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | .. |
| 25¼ | 26 | 350 | Gen'l Electric | 26 | 27⅛ | 26 | 26 | + ¾ |
| 90 | .. | 13 | Illinois Central | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 40½ | 41½ | 243 | Illinois Steel Co | 39 | 41¾ | 39 | 41¾ | +2¼ |
| 25¼ | 26 | 350 | Iowa Central pf | 25 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | +1⅛ |
| 25¼ | 26 | 800 | Laclede Gas | 24¾ | 25½ | 24¾ | 25½ | +1¼ |
| 64 | 65 | 15 | Lake Erie & West. pf | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | .. |
| 143½ | 145 | 320 | Lake Shore | 143½ | 144¾ | 143½ | 144¾ | +1¼ |
| 42⅞ | 43 | 5,430 | Louis. & Nash. | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42⅞ | +1¼ |
| 1 | 1⅛ | 203 | L., N. A. & Chi. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 3 | 3½ | 381 | L., N. A. & Chi. pf | 3½ | 3½ | 3 | 3 | − ⅛ |
| 91¼ | 91¾ | 9,110 | Manhattan Con. | 90¾ | 92⅜ | 90½ | 91⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 93½ | 95 | 25 | *Metropolitan Traction | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94¼ | .. |
| 88 | 92 | 100 | Michigan Central | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | −2 |
| 68 | 72 | 10 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 53 | 53⅝ | 200 | Minnesota Iron | 52½ | 54½ | 52½ | 54½ | +1 |
| 23 | 23½ | 1,550 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf | 22½ | 23¼ | 22½ | 23⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 19¼ | 19⅜ | 800 | Missouri Pacific | 19 | 19¾ | 19 | 19⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 20 | 20¼ | 720 | *Nat. Lead Co | 20½ | 21 | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| 167½ | 170 | 50 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 167⅝ | 169½ | 167⅝ | 169½ | .. |
| 20 | 21 | 410 | N. Y., S. & W. pf | 20 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | +1 |
| 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 400 | North American | 4¼ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 14 | 20 | N. P., all in. pd | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | .. |
| 19¼ | 20 | 310 | N. P. pf., all in. pd | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19½ | + ⅜ |
| 13¾ | 14 | 300 | Ontario & Western | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 19½ | 20 | 1,000 | Pacific Mail | 19¾ | 20 | 19 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 22⅞ | 8,860 | P. & R., all in. pd | 21⅞ | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22⅜ | +1¼ |
| 145 | 146 | 131 | Pull. Pal. Car Co | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | −1 |
| 8 | 9 | 150 | St. L. Southwestern pf | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | − ¼ |
| 8⅛ | 8½ | 925 | Southern Railway | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 24 | 24⅛ | 1,963 | Southern Railway pf | 23¼ | 24¼ | 23¼ | 24 | +1¼ |
| 21 | 21¼ | 1,730 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 20½ | 21¼ | 20½ | 21¼ | +1 |
| 6⅝ | 7⅛ | 10 | Texas Pacific | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | .. |
| 6¼ | 6½ | 833 | Union Pacific, t. r. | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 9 | 300 | U. S. Cordage pf., t. r. | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | − ⅜ |
| 8½ | 8⅞ | 100 | *U. S. Leather | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | .. |
| 58¼ | 58½ | 5,578 | *U. S. Leather pf | 56¾ | 58⅝ | 56¾ | 58⅝ | +2¼ |
| 67½ | 68½ | 367 | U. S. Rubber pf | 65 | 68½ | 65 | 68 | +3 |
| 6 | 6¼ | 150 | Wabash | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 14⅝ | 14½ | 320 | Wabash pf | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 83 | 83¼ | 2,422 | W. U. Tel | 82 | 83⅜ | 82 | 82⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 5½ | 5¾ | 360 | Wheel. & L. E | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | .. |
| Sales | | 169,313 | | | | | | |

*Unlisted.

## Silver.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | 500 | Comstock mining | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 | .. |

## Complete Bond Transactions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Spirits M Co 6s | | Ed El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s | | Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs | |
| 1,000 | 61¾ | 2,000 | 107 | 3,000 | 105 |
| 2,000 | 62 | Elix, Lex & B S 5s | | 2,000 | 105¼ |
| At, T & S F gen 4s | | 2,000 | 95 | 3,000 | 105½ |
| 3,000 | 73¼ | 1,000 | 95½ | 9,000 | 105 |
| 10,000 | 73½ | 1,000 | 95⅝ | Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid | |
| 5,000 | 73⅝ | 1,000 | 95½ | 3,000 | 38⅜ |
| 1,000 | 73½ | Erie 1st mortgage | | 12,000 | 39¼ |
| 5,000b3 | 73½ | 2,000 | 103⅜ | 20,000 | 39⅜ |
| 17,000 | 73½ | Erie 2d mortgage | | 15,000 | 39⅜ |
| 5,000 | 73⅜ | 5,000 | 112½ | 35,000 | 39½ |
| 2,000 | 73¼ | Erie 4th mortgage | | 10,000 | 39⅜ |
| 5,000b3 | 73½ | 5,000 | 112½ | 5,000 | 39⅜ |
| 1,000 | 73½ | Evans & T H 1st | | 3,000 | 39⅜ |
| Adjustment 4s | | 2,000 | 102½ | 10,000 | 39¾ |
| 7,000 | 34¾ | Ft W & R G 1st | | 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid | |
| 3,000 | 34⅞ | 1,000 | 48 | 18,000 | 28 |
| 13,000 | 35 | Kan Pac 1st cons, Tr Co certfs | | 30,000 | 28¼ |
| 4,000 | 35½ | 10,000 | 64 | Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented | |
| 1,000 | 35 | 2,000 | 63½ | 6,000 | 74¼ |
| 10,000 | 35½ | Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s | | 10,000 | 74¾ |
| 5,000 | 35¼ | 2,000 | 91½ | 5,000 | 74⅝ |
| 15,000 | 35⅜ | Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st | | 3,000 | 74½ |
| 39,000 | 35½ | 1,000 | 111 | 13,000 | 74⅝ |
| 5,000 | 35¼ | 1,000 | 111½ | Rich & Danv deb 5s, stamped | |
| 30,000 | 35 | Louis & Nash cons | | 1,000 | 88 |
| 5,000 | 35½ | 4,000 | 101½ | 10,000 | 66 |
| Austin & N W 1st | | L, N A & C G M | | So Pac of Cal 5s con | |
| 7,000 | 81½ | 6,000 | 39¾ | 10,000 | 86¾ |
| Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s | | 10,000 | 40 | So Pac of N M 1st | |
| 12,000 | 115½ | Metropolitan Elev 1st | | 6,000 | 102¾ |
| 8,000 | 115¼ | 13,000 | 116½ | 6,000 | 103 |
| Brooklyn R T 5s | | Mo, K & T 1st 4s | | Southern Ry 1st 5s | |
| 1,000 | 72½ | 1,000 | 79¾ | 25,000 | 82½ |
| Brooklyn Union Gas 5s | | 10,000 | 79½ | 5,000 | 82¾ |
| 6,000 | 105 | 15,000 | 80 | 15,000 | 82⅝ |
| Canada So 1st gtd | | Mo, K & T 2d | | Tex & Pac 1st 5s | |
| 2,000 | 106 | 5,000b3 | 52¼ | 3,000 | 80½ |
| Cent of N J gen 5s | | 1,000 | 52½ | 1,000 | 80⅞ |
| 7,000 | 112 | Mo, K & T of Tex 5s | | 2,000 | 81 |
| Registered | | 10,000 | 70 | Tex & Pac 2d inc | |
| 500 | 110½ | Mob & Ohio G M 4s | | 10,000 | 16¾ |
| Ches & Ohio con 5s | | 8,000 | 64 | Union Pac 6s, 1898 | |
| 9,000 | 105 | N Y C & St L 4s | | 2,000 | 98 |
| Ches & Ohio gen 4½s | | 3,000 | 102 | 8,000 | 97 |
| 1,000 | 67½ | N Y, O & W con 5s | | Wabash 1st 5s | |
| 5,000 | 68 | 4,000 | 107⅞ | 2,000 | 102¾ |
| 5,000 | 68⅝ | Nor Pac 1st 6s | | 4,000 | 103 |
| C, B & Q cons 7s | | 2,000s3 | 112¼ | Wabash 2d 5s | |
| 1,000 | 114½ | 2,000c | 111⅝ | 2,000 | 66½ |
| C, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s | | Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented | | West Shore gtd 4s | |
| 2,000 | 96 | 15,000 | 44 | 1,000 | 103½ |
| Nebraska Ext 4s | | 2,000 | 44½ | 1,000 | 103½ |
| 5,000 | 85 | 8,000 | 44¾ | Wheel & L E 1st | |
| Chi & N W coup gold 7s | | 8,000 | 45 | 86 | 000'I |
| 6,000 | 116 | Nor Ry of Cal 5s | | | |
| C, R I & P ext 5s | | 10,000 | 92½ | | |
| 10,000s3 | 99½ | Ohio Southern 1st | | | |
| C, R I & P deb 5s | | 5,000 | 87 | | |
| 1,000 | 90 | Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs | | | |
| Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs | | 5,000 | 60 | | |
| 10,000 | 79 | St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s | | | |
| Col, H V & Tol 5s | | 1,000 | 99⅞ | | |
| 5,000 | 83 | Ark branch ext 5s | | | |
| Col & Ninth Av 1st | | 6,000 | 100 | | |
| 2,000 | 111 | | | | |
| Den & Rio Grande 4s | | | | | |
| 1,000 | 86 | | | | |
| Total sales | | | | | $908,500 |

## Bid and Asked Stock Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Ask'd | | Bid. | Ask'd | | Bid. | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany & Sus | 175 | .. | Ev. & T. H. pf | 39 | .. | Nor. & West. pf., all in. pd | 14⅛ | 15 |
| Alt. & T. H., t. r. | 55 | 60 | Gt. Nor. pf | 117 | 124 | Ohio Southern | ½ | 10 |
| Am. Coal | 110 | .. | G. B. & W., t. r. | .. | .. | Ontario Mining | 9 | 10½ |
| Ann Arbor | 6 | 8½ | Homestake | 34½ | .. | Oregon Imp., t. r. | ¼ | ¾ |
| Ann Arbor pf | 17½ | 20 | Iowa Central | 6½ | 7 | Ore. R. & N., all in. pd | 16 | 21 |
| Am. T. & C | 90 | 91⅛ | Jollet & Chicago | 165 | .. | Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd | 10 | 14 |
| At. & Pac | ⅛ | ⅜ | Kan. & Mich | 5 | 8 | Penn. Coal | 300 | 340 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 13½ | 14 | Keok & D M | 1½ | 3 | Peo. & East | 4 | 5 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 3 | 8 | K. & D. M. pf | 10 | 13 | Peo., D. & E. | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| *Brook. Un. Gas | 88 | 92 | Laclede Gas pf | 78 | 80 | Pitts. & W. pf | .. | 15 |
| Boston A. L. pf | 100 | 105 | L. E. & W | 14½ | 15½ | P., C., C. & St. L. | 12 | 12½ |
| *Brook. R. T | 19¼ | 20¼ | Long Island | 62 | 68 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 41¼ | 47 |
| Brunswick Co | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | Mah. Coal R | 100 | 112 | P. F. W. & C | 158 | 165 |
| Buff., R. & P. | 11 | 20 | Mah. Coal R. pf | 100 | 112 | Quicksilver | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| Buff., R. & P. pf | .. | 55 | Man. Beach | 5 | 8 | Quicksilver pf | .. | 15 |
| Bur., C. R. & N | 68 | .. | Md. Coal pf | 40 | 60 | Rens. & Sar | 175 | 185 |
| Canadian Pacific | 56⅜ | 58 | Mexican Central | 7½ | 8½ | R., W. & O | 111 | 114 |
| Cedar F. & M | .. | 3 | Mex. Nat. ctfs | ⅝ | 1½ | St. L. S. W | 3½ | 4 |
| Central Pacific | 13 | 14 | Minn. & St. L | 14 | 

were $290,311.45; from customs, $471,685.37, and miscellaneous, $239,801.62.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $204,154.

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Tuesday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .15 | .14 |
| Belcher | .62 | .66 |
| Best & Belcher | .89 | .93 |
| Bodie Consolidated | .50 | 5.00 |
| Bulwer | .41 | .41 |
| Challar | 1.90 | 1.85 |
| Consolidated Cal. & Va. | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| Crown Point | .52 | .55 |
| Gould & Curry | .66 | .66 |
| Hale & Norcross | 1.30 | 1.25 |
| Mexican | .41 | .40 |
| Mono | .15 | .15 |
| Ophir | *1.15 | 1.15 |
| Potosi | *.62 | .62 |
| Savage | .46 | .47 |
| Sierra Nevada | .68 | .73 |
| Union Consolidated | .54 | .47 |
| Utah | .9 | .10 |
| Yellow Jacket | .60 | *.62 |

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 13.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

| | Tuesday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .04½ | .04½ |
| Anaconda | .05 | .05 |
| Argentum | .54½ | .57 |
| Blue Bell | .08¼ | .09 |
| Consolidated | .13 | .13¼ |
| Elkton | 1.41 | 1.41 |
| Gibson | .45 | .45 |
| Golden Fleece | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| Isabella | .39½ | .40 |
| Jefferson | .13 | .13 |
| Mount Rosa | .15 | .17 |
| Pharmacist | .12½ | .12½ |
| Portland | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| Union | .30½ | .31 |
| Work | .09¼ | .09½ |

## THE CASE OF MR. PARKER.

### Mayor Declares He Has Not Decided Respecting a Removal.

The rumor that Mayor Strong has decided to remove Police Commissioner Parker appears to have been premature—to say the least. The Mayor has not decided the matter, and the charges of neglect of duty that were filed with him, and on which Commissioner Parker was tried last Summer, are as they were at the conclusion of the trial—that is, so far as a formal decision is concerned.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that all the reports in relation to the matter were false, and when asked directly whether he had decided for or against the accused Commissioner, he declared: "I have not decided the matter and will not decide it for some time—not for some time."

He would not say whether he had reached a conclusion in the matter, replying to every question: "I will not decide it for some time."

On the trial of the charges Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared for Commissioner Parker. He was asked yesterday about the rumor. He said: "I do not know that the case has been determined against Commissioner Parker, and I do not believe that it will be. I have been told that Mayor Strong will not decide it until after election, and yet he may do so earlier.

"I feel certain that the decision will be in favor of the Commissioner when it is made, and so see no reason to state what may be done if it is adverse. Whatever is necessary will be done—whichever way it goes."

## MORE TROUBLE FOR JAMESON.

### Letters from Many Parts of the Country Show His Character.

At the examination of the Rev. James Jameson in the Yorkville Court, this afternoon, the detectives will have a mass of testimony to present against him. Letters are coming from all parts of the country which show that Jameson is an old-time fraud. One letter was received from Bishop John Scarborough of New-Jersey, saying that Jameson was recently in Burlington, N. J., where he registered under a fictitious name at a hotel, collected some money from some ministers, and left without paying his hotel bill.

Another was from former Superintendent of Police John Byrne of Buffalo, who wrote saying he believed that Jameson was the same man arrested in Buffalo twenty years ago on a charge of forgery. He served five years at that time in St. Louis, where the forgery was committed.

Another letter was from a detective employed in the Lafayette Hotel, in Philadelphia. This inclosed a clipping from a Philadelphia paper of Feb. 5, 1892, telling how Jameson was caught at that time trying room doors in that hotel. As proof that there was no mistake, the Philadelphia detective inclosed a slip he cut from the man's book, which bore the name of the "Rev. James Jameson."

## CHILD A CONFIRMED CRIMINAL.

### Little Carl Werner Goes Armed with a Knife and Steals.

Carl Werner, who appears to be an incorrigible young thief, was caught breaking into James Rice's candy stand, at Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and was arrested. He is only nine years old, but he has been arrested four times within a month for highway robbery and burglary.

Werner lives with his parents at 373 Warren Street, Brooklyn. He was first arrested Sept. 16 for robbing Carl Wuerst, four years old, of 27 South Street, of a bicycle. He was discharged because there was no institution in Brooklyn to which he could be sent. A few days later he held up two boys and robbed them of money.

The boy's parents are unable to control him. He goes about armed with a knife or a sharpened file, with which he pries open doors and windows. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, and was committed to the charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

### Guayaquil Fire Sufferers in Need.

Thirty thousand persons are homeless and in need of food at Guayaquil, Ecuador, as a result of the recent fire in that city. This startling information reached the city yesterday in a cable dispatch from the Governor of the Republic to Zimmerman & Forshay, bankers, 9 Wall Street. The firm had cabled to inquire if assistance was needed. Gov. Aguirre says the sufferers are sadly in need of aid, and will gratefully receive any contributions. The bankers will receive subscriptions and forward them by cable at their own expense.


## Flint's Fine Furniture.

Fascinating Novelties at Factory Prices.


### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, October 9th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. October 19th, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, syrup, salt, canned articles, chocolate, spices, olive oil, pickles, pipes, toilet soap, borax, thread in spools, stationery, brushes, towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic" production and "manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened October 19th, 1896, and addressed to MAJOR J. F. WESTON, C. S., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates for building an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory on Seventeenth Street, East of Avenue C, will be received at the office of the Health Department, Criminal Court Building, until Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.

For further particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing the crib bulkhead at the foot of East 4th Street, East River, under Contract No. 550 will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, October 20, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.


## FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 32 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

## VERMILYE & CO

BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

## HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK, R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

## FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

## Simon Borg & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

## Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the Central Trust Company of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

## LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock to such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the Central Trust Company of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.
Central Trust Company of New-York.

## Manhattan Trust Co.,

NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.

Directors, 1896.

| | |
|---|---|
| August Belmont, | John Kean, |
| H. W. Cannon, | John Howard Latham, |
| A. J. Cassatt, | John G. Moore, |
| R. J. Cross, | E. D. Randolph, |
| Rudolph Ellis, | James O. Sheldon, |
| Amos T. French, | Samuel Thomas, |
| John N. A. Griswold, | Edward Tuck, |
| H. L. Higginson, | John I. Waterbury, |
| W. P. Hamilton, | R. T. Wilson. |


FINANCIAL.


MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.


LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Iron Car Equipment Co. 5 p. c. Special Car Trust Bds., due July, 1900, Jan., 1896, coup.
$5,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. bds., (Trust Co. Certfs.)
50 shs. Porter Air-Lighter Co.
$4,000 Stuttgart & Arkansas River R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds. 1920, July, 1893, coups. on.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank, (Hypd.)
25 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank of Englewood, New-Jersey, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
60 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R., com.
47 shs. Consolidated Ice Co., pref.
18 shs. Consolidated Ice Co., pref.
345 Inanda Railway Co. bds., also patents of the United States, No. 551,688, dated Dec. 17th, 1895, for Improvements in Railway Rails and connections, (known as the Neafie Insulated Railway Joint.)
21 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
45 shs. Long Island Bank of B'klyn.
6 shs. American Surety Co.
745 shs. Tallapoosa Water Co., (Hypd.)
$6,000 Tallapoosa Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., (Hypd.)
12 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
200 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.


MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Zucker & Levett & Lozier Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 526 West 25th Street, in the City of New-York, on the last WEDNESDAY of October (October 28,) 1896, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, Dated New York, October 14th, 1896.

WALTER L. LOEB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
LANGVILLE BLACK AND CARBON CO.
New-York, Oct. 7, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors of the Langville Black & Carbon Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 142 Times Building, New-York City, on the 19th day of October, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.


## Oregon Improvement Company

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due JUNE 1st, 1896, on the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of this Company will be paid their face value and interest at the rate of six per cent. upon the same to October 15, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New-York, on presentation on and after October 15, 1896.


THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 74.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable November 2, 1896, at the office of the Corbin Banking Co., New York City. Transfer books close October 15, and reopen November 3, 1896.

GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.
New York, October 13, 1896.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the company, payable Nov. 2, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 15th.

Oct. 7, 1896. A. M. HYATT, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 10, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, will sell at public auction Oct. 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the right to fill in between West Fifty-first and Fifty-third Streets, North River. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2. red | .78½ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .31⅝ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .23 |
| Cotton, middling | .08 |
| Coffee, No. 7, spot | .10⅝ |
| Minnesota patent flour | $4.10 |
| Lard, prime | 4.90 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .29 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb | .05 |
| Tallow, prime | .03⅝ |
| Pork, mess | 8.62½ |
| Beef, hams | 16.50 |
| Beef, family | 8.62½ |
| Sugar, granulated | .04⅛ |
| Iron, No. 1 foundry | 12.00 |
| Lead | 2.70 |
| Copper | 10.75 |

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 69¼@70¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@67½c; No. 2 red, 71¼@72c; No. 2 corn, 24¼@25½c; No. 2 oats, 18⅝@18¾c; No. 2 rye, 37¾c; No. 2 barley, 36c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 70½@70c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.40@$7.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.50@$4.55; short rib sides, (loose,) $3.90@$4.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.18. Sugars—Cut loaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard "A," $4.09. Linseed Oil—Raw, 31c; boiled, 32c.

### COTTON.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.68 | 7.70@7.72 |
| November | 7.68 | 7.77 | 7.66 | 7.73@7.74 |
| December | 7.85 | 7.95 | 7.85 | 7.90@.. |
| January | 7.96 | 8.05 | 7.96 | 8.00@8.01 |
| February | 8.05 | 8.07 | 8.03 | 8.06@8.07 |
| March | 8.11 | 8.15 | 8.07 | 8.11@8.12 |
| April | 8.15 | 8.15 | 8.15 | 8.15@8.16 |
| May | 8.21 | 8.22 | 8.17 | 8.19@8.20 |
| June | 8.24 | 8.24 | 8.21 | 8.23@8.24 |

Market closed steady at 3@6 points advance, again largely on favorable Liverpool news, and in spite of the continued heavy movements. Transferable notices, 775 bales. Total sales, 193,400 bales.

Total net receipts, 67,067 bales; thus far this week, 184,315 bales; stock, 952,502 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; 1-16c advance; middling uplands, 8c; middling Gulf, 8¼c. Sales, 4,011 bales, including 111 bales spinning and 3,900 bales contract.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 18-64@4 19-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 16-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 14-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 14-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 14-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 15-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 16-64d, buyers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7 7-16c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 32,229 bales; gross receipts, 33,202 bales; exports to France, 8,550 bales; sales, 10,600 bales; stock, 295,580 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts, 7,929 bales; gross receipts, 8,174 bales; exports coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 2,256 bales; stock, 115,223 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 3,983 bales; gross receipts, 4,404 bales; shipments, 6,552 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 83,727 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13:—Cotton steady; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling and good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 3,373 bales; exports coastwise, 1,246 bales; sales, none; stock, 77,358 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 1,317 bales; exports coastwise, 302 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 41,119 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 8,844 bales; sales, 343 bales; spinners, 9 bales; stock, 210,463 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Cotton dull; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, none; gross receipts, 1,039 bales; sales, none; stock, 8,772 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 2,782 bales; exports coastwise, 890 bales; sales, none; stock, 26,266 bales.

### FUTURES.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| Oct.. | @.. | @.. | @.. | 74⅞@.. |
| Nov. | 76½@.. | 76½@.. | 75⅞@.. | 75⅞@.. |
| Dec.. | 76½@.. | 76⅞@.. | 76⅜@.. | 76½@.. |
| May.. | 79⅜.. | 79½@.. | 78⅞@.. | 79¼@.. |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Oct.. | 31 @.. | 31½@.. | 31 @.. | 31⅜@.. |
| Nov. | 31¾@.. | 31¾@.. | 31⅜@.. | 31¾@.. |
| Dec.. | 32½@33¾ | 32¾@.. | 32¼@.. | 32⅜@.. |
| May. | 35 @.. | 35 @.. | 34½@.. | 34¾@.. |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Oct.. | @.. | @.. | @.. | 22½@.. |
| Dec.. | 23¾@.. | 23⅞@.. | 23¾@.. | 23¾@.. |

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Oct. | 69¾@70 | 70½ | 69½@.. | 69½@.. |
| Dec. | 70½@70¾ | 70½ | 70¼@.. | 70¼@70⅝ |
| May | 74½@74¾ | 74⅞ | 74⅛@74¼ | 74¼@.. |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Oct. | 24½@.. | 24¾ | 24⅜@.. | 24⅜@.. |
| Dec. | 25¼@25⅝ | 25¾ | 25⅜@.. | 25⅜@.. |
| May | 28¼@28⅝ | 28⅞ | 28¼@.. | 28½@.. |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Oct. | 18 @.. | 18¾ | 18 @.. | 18¼@.. |
| Dec. | 18¼@.. | 19¼ | 18½@.. | 18⅝@.. |
| May | 20⅜@20⅞ | 21⅜ | 20⅜@.. | 21 @.. |
| Mess Pork, per bbl— | | | | |
| Oct. | $7.60 | $7.60 | $7.27½ | $7.27½ |
| Jan. | 8.25 | 8.50 | 8.10 | 8.10 |
| Lard, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Dec. | 4.55 | 4.62½ | 4.47½ | 4.47½ |
| Jan. | 4.75 | 4.82½ | 4.67½ | 4.67½ |
| Short Ribs, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Dec. | 3.07½ | 3.97½ | 3.87½ | 3.87½ |
| Jan. | 4.12½ | 4.27½ | 4.07½ | 4.07½ |

### BREADSTUFFS.

#### Wheat.

There was a strong upward movement in wheat, with, at times, a good deal of activity. The receipts were again very heavy. Primary receipts for the day were 1,527,000 bushels, and in two days have increased 303,000 bushels. Exports for the two days from the principal Atlantic ports have shown a decrease of 284,000 bushels of wheat. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 3,491,000 bushels East of the Rockies, raising the total to 67,896,000 bushels. The European stocks and afloat increased 3,816,000 bushels, and the net gain is 6,307,000 bushels. European stocks are reported at 49,080,000 bushels. The Chicago Bulletin's report of total stocks in United States, Canada, and Europe, for Oct. 1, was 152,272,000 bushels of wheat, against 126,437,000 bushels Sept. 1, and 178,638,000 bushels last year. The close was steady at 1½@1⅝c net advance for the day. The cash market was inactive, and rumors were current of the re-sales by exporters of nearly 200,000 bushels. On the other hand, export purchases were reported of 16,000 bushels ungraded red at 71½c delivered. No. 2 red was quoted at 3½c over December, free on board afloat; December closed at 76⅝c; No. 1 hard, 2½c over December, free on board afloat, and No. 1 Northern, ¾c over December, free on board afloat.

DULUTH, Oct. 13.—The wheat market here dragged to-day, as compared with markets in other places. The receipts here continue very large. The market opened at 69c, sold up to 69½c, and kept at about that point throughout the morning; at the close, it fell off, and closed at 69c bid. Cash sales were 200,000 bushels. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 3 Spring, 63½@64½c; rejected, 55½@64½c; to arrive: No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; December, No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69c bid; May, No. 1 Northern, 73c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 13.—Wheat opened steady; December opened at 69⅝c, fell to 69¼c, rose to 69⅞c, fell to 69⅜c, and closed at 69½c. Sample wheat ½@1c higher. No. 1 Northern, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@69⅝c, latter to forward.

#### Corn.

The market opened up ¾@1c per bushel, and was fairly active at the opening, but did not succeed in maintaining anything like active dealings. The receipts were heavy, and in two days have increased over two days last week 874,000 bushels. Exports in two days have increased 237,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible increased last week 912,000 bushels; the total is 18,692,000 bushels. The market closed steady at ⅝@⅞c net advance for the day. Cash corn was in light demand. Exporters took 64,000 bushels on private terms. Local sales were 10,000 bushels of No. 2 in elevator at ⅜c under December; December closed at 32⅜c, and 12,000 bushels delivered at private terms.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Corn was scarcely less active than wheat. Receipts were 840 cars—435 less than expected—and 791,452 bushels were withdrawn from store. Export clearances were 203,479 bushels. May corn closed ⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was quoted at ½@1c higher than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,190,268 bushels; shipments, 919,705 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 232,611 bushels.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—Corn higher; fair demand; No. 2 yellow, 30½c; No. 3 yellow, 30c; No. 2 corn, 29½c; No. 3 corn, 29c on track; No. 2 yellow, 30¼c; No. 3 yellow, 29½c; No. 2 corn, 25½c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 2¾d; October firm at 3s 2½d; November firm at 3s 2¾d; December firm at 3s 3d.

#### Oats.

The market was quiet, but firmer. The arrivals at primary points were 1,277,000 bushels, and for two days the total has been about 2,500,000 bushels. The increase over last week for Monday and Tuesday is 564,000 bushels. Exports for two days have increased 35,000 bushels, the market closing dull at ⅛c net advance. Cash oats were inactive. Sales were only 63,000 bushels, including 13,000 bushels for export, as follows: 40,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20c to 31c, as to quality; 2,000 bushels rejected mixed, 20c; 5,000 bushels rejected white, 21c; 13,000 bushels No. 2 white clipped, 26¾c, free on board, afloat; 2,000 bushels No. 3 mixed clipped, 21c; No. 2 oats quoted at 23c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The booming propensity of wheat and corn was not without influence on oats, which advanced through a natural emulative impulse. Receipts were 588 cars and 99,025 bushels, withdrawn from store. Exports amounted to 29,885 bushels. May oats closed ⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats advanced ½@¾c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—Oats strong; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 21@21½c; No. 2 mixed, 18½@19c; No. 3 mixed, 17¼c, on track; No. 2 white, in store, 24c.

#### Flour.

The market was held higher and was quite active in Spring patents. Sales amounted to 24,000 bbls at $3.85 to $4 for country brands, up to $4.10@$4.20 for standard Minneapolis. Winter straights were held at full prices, and are scarce. Dealings in city flour were also fairly active. Total transactions were 44,620 packages, including 500 bbls Winter patents, $4.10@$4.25; 3,000 packages straights, $3.65 in sacks, and $3.75@$4 in bbls, (chiefly $3.80@$3.90;) 300 bbls extra No. 2 medium, $2.50; 300 bbls fines, $2.20; 6,370 bbls city patents, $4.00@$4.85; 5,000 bbls city clears, $4.10@$4.20; 150 bbls city extra 1s, $3.10@$3.25; 100 bbls city fines, $2.90@$3; 24,000 bbls Spring patents, $3.85@$4.20, according to brand; 2,000 pks straights, $3.55 for sacks and $3.65@$3.75 for barrels; 1,500 pks clears, $2.65 in sacks and $3.15@$3.30 in barrels.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Flour was firm; hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.70@$4 in wood; soft wheat patents, $3.40@$3.80; hard wheat bakers' $2.50@$2.75, in sacks; soft wheat bakers', $2.35@$2.40; Red Dog, $1.15@$1.20, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.50@$3.65, in wood; rye flour, $2.20@$2.30, in wood; $1.95@$2.10, in sacks.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 9d.

#### Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market firmer; quoted: 44½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, for No. 2 Western; car lots, State and Western, quoted at 39@40c....BARLEY—Market firmer; new, feeding, quoted at 30c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted at 35¾@46c, as to quality....BUCKWHEAT—Market firmer; sales, 6,000 bushels, 38c, track, cost, insurance, and freight, October; 10,000 bushels, 39c, do, Nov. 1; December quoted at 40¾c, delivered.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm; sales, 450 sacks, spot and to arrive, at $1.40@$1.50....RYE FLOUR—Firm; sales, 950 bbls, at $2.55@$2.90....CORNMEAL—Steady; sales, 200 bbls, at $2.10; Brandywine, $2.10; Western and Southern, $1.90@$2.05....OAT MEAL—Steady; fine white, 68@70c; fine yellow, 68@70c; coarse, 59@60c.

FEED—Steadier; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; 100-lb, 57¼@62½c; rye feed, 50@55c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 50c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1; oil meal, 85@90c; city feed, 55@57½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Rye advanced sharply, the demand being inspired oy the strength of wheat. Receipts were 36 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 37¾c, and No. 3 at 36@36¾c; no grade sold at 30@34c; December sold at 39, and May at 42½@43c. Barley was strong and higher. The demand continued sharp, but offerings were not so large. Receipts were 252 cars. Common to choice ranged from 25c to 35c; fancy was quoted at 37c.

### PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was held higher early, following the advance in futures at the West, but toward the close the market eased off. Trade was dull. Pork—Firm and dull; sales, 100 bbls

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

## Concord and Montreal Stockholders Defeat Gov. Busiel.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 13.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Concord and Montreal Railroad to-day, the name of Gov. Charles A. Busiel was dropped from the list of Directors to be voted for, and received but 279 share votes out of a possible 18,557 shares. This action was taken by the other Directors because of views expressed by the Governor in an interview in favor of electric railways.

Gov. Busiel made a strong and indignant protest, but was overwhelmingly defeated. The Directors explain that they would not recommend for election as a Director a man who publicly declared that he favors a policy which is prejudicial and injurious to the interests of the corporation and its property.

These Directors were chosen: Frederick Smyth, Benjamin A. Kimball, John H. Pearson, Walter M. Parker, John A. White, Alpha J. Pillsbury, Charles E. Tilton, Samuel S. Kimball, Charles E. Morrison, Lewis C. Pattee, Frank Jones, Noah S. Clark, and Miram N. Turner. Frank Jones succeeds Gov. Busiel.

## Passenger Traffic Matters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A special meeting of the Western Passenger Association has been called by Chairman Caldwell to meet at the association rooms next Thursday. A long list of subjects is scheduled in the call, indicating that the meeting will be one of unusual importance. Among them are the issuance of free transportation on account of passenger traffic, better control of advertising arrangements which call for payment by issuance of free transportation, issuance of transportation to so-called land agents, misuse of stock passes, protective form of excursion tickets, execution of ironclad signature tickets at destination only, commissions, divisions, circuitous route rates, measures to prevent misuse of exchange orders drawn on Eastern gateways, for Pacific coast business and baggage regulations.

## Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railroad this morning seven Directors were elected as follows: Joseph Wood, J. T. Brooks, J. G. Davidson, James M. McCream, all of Pennsylvania, and F. C. Wier, S. M. Felton, and George Hadley of Cincinnati.

The Directors met and elected Joseph Wood President, S. B. Liggitt Secretary, T. H. B. McKnight Treasurer, Ralph Peters Superintendent, and C. A. Rockwell General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Nine thousand eight hundred and forty shares of stock were voted.

## Railroad Men and Matters.

—At the annual meeting of the Erie Railroad Company, the voting trust which controls the property re-elected the old Board of Directors. There was one vacancy, and R. M. Galloway was chosen to fill that. E. B. Thomas will be continued as President.

—The Wabash Railway announced a cut in rates on anthracite coal from Toledo to Kansas City and intermediate points of $2 per car. The Central Traffic Association will probably meet the cut, which is likely to prove an entering wedge to a rate war.

—Another meeting of the Presidents and traffic managers of Western railroads will be held in Chicago to-day for the purpose of trying to arrange an agreement for the maintenance of freight rates.

—M. C. Martin, George W. Davis, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., and George R. Balch have been re-elected Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for three years.

—General Manager Chappell of the Chicago and Alton says the freight business on that line shows a marked improvement over two weeks ago.

—Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison System, says the live stuck traffic on that road is greater now than in any previous year.

# DENOUNCED THE CHURCH.

## Mrs. Lease Said Ministers Hold Money Above Humanity.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, one of the picturesque characters among Bryan's supporters, denounced capitalists and monopolists Monday night at Majestic Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The audience was small only because the room would not hold over 600 persons, even when they were standing in a compact mass in every open space.

Mrs. Lease is a woman of middle age, almost gaunt, but of good figure, with gray hair and a face deeply marked with lines of care and thought. Her eyes are veiled with drooping lids, which seem to hide an expression of cynical ennui. Her mouth, even in repose, has some of the sneering scorn with which she often endows a sentence.

Mrs. Lease's forte is denunciation rather than argument. This seemed agreeable to her audience. She was particularly severe on the Church, saying that its dignitaries in the present struggle had placed the dollar above flesh and blood, and that just as much of the Church had lifted their hands to bless the institution of slavery thirty-five years ago, when it was a case of four millions of black men, so now they are seeking to aid in the enslaving of fifty million people, black and white.

"The Church has followed, never led, in all reforms," she said, "because its ministers have preached to the poor and dined with the rich. But they will find in this fight, unless they reverse this operation, that the poor will have no use for them."

She was certain the people would see to it that the crats should go. She declared it was only a question now how they would go—peaceably, or under force. She said the "Republican Anarchists" were covertly threatening that Bryan, even if elected, would never reach the White House alive.

One of Mrs. Lease's characteristic sayings follows:

"The overshadowing issue is the financial question." She said "you must, if you want to win, merge all other questions, sink all differences. If the ambitious Populist house soul hungers for the flesh pots of Egypt, looms in the way, push him aside. Forget race, and Church, and party; remember that you are Americans first, and stand for the restoration of American money."

## Child Demands $7,500 a Year.

In 1890 the Supreme Court granted two-year-old Francis Marion Whaley, the son of the late Louisine McCready Whaley, an allowance of $4,000 a year from his mother's estate. The child is now eight years old, and wants $7,500 a year. Supreme Court Justice Beekman yesterday appointed Horace Secor referee for the purpose of ascertaining if the sum asked is a reasonable allowance. The child's mother left a fortune when she died in 1890.

## Democrats Nominate Judges.

The Committee of the Judiciary Convention of the regular Democratic organization of the Second Judicial District met in the Thomas Jefferson Building Monday night to fill the vacancies on the ticket made by the resignation of Charles F. Brown and Nathaniel H. Clement, who declined to run on a Popocratic ticket. The committee nominated William F. O'Neil of Orange County and John Fleming of Queens County. Mr. Fleming is an ex-District Attorney of Queens.

## Broker Indicted for Perjury.

Josiah J. White, the Brooklyn broker, who recently spent two nights in Raymond Street Jail to answer for contempt of court, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for perjury, and, upon surrendering himself to the District Attorney, was released under $2,500 bonds, furnished by ex-Alderman Isaac H. Cary. Mr. White is charged with having falsely stated the value of his wife's estate.

## Spitted on a Meat Hook.

John J. Mitchell, twenty-four years old, of 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, accidentally fell on a meat hook while at work at Washington Market Monday. The hook tore a hole in his abdominal wall. He walked to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said the wound was not serious.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:09|Sun sets...5:22|Moon sets... ..

HIGH WATER OCT. 14.

| Sandy Hook. | Governors Island. | Hell Gate. |
|---|---|---|
| 1:28 A. M. | 2:08 A. M. | 3:57 A. M. |
| 1:42 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 4:10 P. M. |

## Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 14.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Aachen | Bremen | Oct. 2 |
| Alliance | Colon | Oct. 4 |
| Betty | Gibraltar | Sept. 28 |
| Cherokee | Jacksonville | Oct. 11 |
| City of Augusta | Savannah | Oct. 10 |
| Concho | Galveston | Oct. 7 |
| El Mar | New-Orleans | Oct. 9 |
| Istria | Gibraltar | Sept. 23 |
| Ludgate Hill | London | Sept. 30 |
| Majestic | Liverpool | Oct. 7 |
| Seminole | Jacksonville | Oct. 8 |
| Spree | Bremen | Oct. 6 |
| St. Irene | Shields | Sept. 26 |
| State of Nebraska | Glasgow | Oct. 2 |
| Yumuri | Havana | Oct. 10 |

THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ciudad Condal | Havana | Oct. 11 |
| Sorrento | Hamburg | Oct. 3 |
| Werkendam | Amsterdam | Oct. 3 |

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbia | Hamburg | Oct. 8 |
| Kansas City | Savannah | Oct. 13 |
| Lucania | Liverpool | Oct. 10 |
| Madiana | St. Thomas | Oct. 10 |
| Nordkyn | Hamburg | Oct. 1 |
| Norge | Christiansand | Oct. 2 |
| Philadelphia | La Guayra | Oct. 10 |
| St. Paul | Southampton | Oct. 10 |

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston City | Swansea | Oct. 3 |
| Comal | Galveston | Oct. 10 |
| Palatia | Hamburg | Oct. 5 |
| Santiago | Nassau | Oct. 13 |

SUNDAY, OCT. 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| La Gascogne | Havre | Oct. 10 |
| Francisco | Hull | Oct. 4 |
| Pocasset | Gibraltar | Oct. 3 |
| Massachusetts | London | Oct. 3 |
| El Dorado | New-Orleans | Oct. 12 |
| Chalmette | New-Orleans | Oct. 11 |

## Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destination. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | Oct. 14 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Venezuela | Oct. 14 | La Guayra | 155 Front St. |
| Seneca | Oct. 14 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Alamo | Oct. 14 | Galveston | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Friesland | Oct. 14 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Britannic | Oct. 14 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Schiedam | Oct. 14 | Amsterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Caribe Prince | Oct. 15 | Montevideo | 261Broadway. |
| F. Bismarck | Oct. 15 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| S. of Nebraska | Oct. 16 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Cherokee | Oct. 16 | Charleston | Pier 29 E. R. |
| Algonquin | Oct. 17 | Jacksonville | Pier 29 E. R. |
| K. Wilhelm II. | Oct. 17 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| British King | Oct. 17 | W. Indies | 22 State St. |
| Anchoria | Oct. 17 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Umbria | Oct. 17 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Mobile | Oct. 17 | London | 1 Broadway. |
| Wordsworth | Oct. 17 | Montevideo | 301 Pro. Ex. |
| New-York | Oct. 17 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Armenia | Oct. 17 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Veendam | Oct. 17 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Touraine | Oct. 17 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Scandia | Oct. 17 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Orizaba | Oct. 17 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Hudson | Oct. 17 | N. Orleans | Pier 9 N. R. |
| Aller | Oct. 17 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Spree | Oct. 20 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Cluc. Condal | Oct. 20 | Havana | Pier 10 E. R. |
| Valencia | Oct. 20 | Colon | 29 Broadway. |
| Hubert | Oct. 21 | N. Brazil | 88 Gold St. |
| Majestic | Oct. 21 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| St. Paul | Oct. 21 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Kensington | Oct. 21 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Werkendam | Oct. 22 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Orinoco | Oct. 22 | Bermuda | 39 Broadway. |
| Obdam | Oct. 24 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Gascogne | Oct. 24 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Ethiopia | Oct. 24 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Massachusetts | Oct. 24 | London | 1 Broadway. |
| Lucania | Oct. 24 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Madiana | Oct. 24 | Windward Is. | 29 Broadway. |
| Philadelphia | Oct. 24 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Columbia | Oct. 24 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Lahn | Oct. 27 | Genoa | 37 Broadway. |
| Germania | Oct. 27 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Paris | Oct. 28 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| New-York | Oct. 28 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Westernland | Oct. 28 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Normannia | Oct. 28 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Edam | Oct. 29 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Manitoba | Oct. 31 | London | 1 Broadway. |
| Bretagne | Oct. 31 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Berlin | Oct. 31 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Maasdam | Oct. 31 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Etruria | Oct. 31 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Furnessia | Oct. 31 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Patria | Oct. 31 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Saale | Oct. 31 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Werra | Oct. 31 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Havel | Nov. 3 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| St. Louis | Nov. 4 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Teutonic | Nov. 4 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Southwark | Nov. 4 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Olive | Nov. 4 | N'ples, Ge'a | 61 Broadway. |
| A. Victoria | Nov. 5 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |

## Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Iangen, Dantzic Sept. 27, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Bond, Antwerp Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:57 P. M. yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Oct. 1 and Moville 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M. yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:08 A. M. yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Kuhlewein, Stettin Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the American-Hamburg Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, Leith Sept. 25 and Dundee 26th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol, &c., Sept. 25, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Duit, Amsterdam Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands American Steam Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Norfolk, was sighted off the Highlands at 1:47 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Tampico, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:20 P. M., NE, fresh breeze, cloudy, thick off shore.

### Sailed.

SS Trave, for Bremen via Southampton; Grecian Prince, for Pernambuco, &c.; Europe, for London; Tauric, for Liverpool; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Delaware, for Avonmouth; Andes, for Port au Prince, &c.; Yumuri, for Cape Haitien; Goldsboro, for Philadelphia; Castleventry, for Charleston, S. C.; Aloedene, for Hamburg.

### Notice to Mariners.

China Sea, Shanghai District. Tungsha Light Vessel. Temporary Fixed Light Replaced by a Revolving Light.

Notice is hereby given that the temporary fixed light of the Tungsha light vessel Newchwang has been replaced by a revolving light showing white flashes at intervals of half a minute. The light is elevated 35 feet above the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 11 nautical miles. The light vessel is painted red, with the word "Newchwang" in white on each side, and she has three masts, the main carrying a black ball. During thick or foggy weather a steam foghorn will be sounded at intervals of 10 seconds. By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE, Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1896.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Witton, from New-York Sept. 30 for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. De Boer, from New-York Sept. 30 for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New-York Sept. 26 for Gothenburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Sept. 27 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Partia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Naples for New-York Oct. 10.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York Sept. 30, put in at Antwerp Oct. 11.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Sept. 26, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Oct. 2, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS West Indian, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-Orleans Sept. 16 via New-York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

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AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, sld. hence for New-York at 2 P. M. to-day.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY H. HEATH, plaintiff, against MARY J. HEATH and WILLIAM LAWSON HEATH, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 29th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street distant three hundred and fourteen feet and three inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue and opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line thirteen (13) feet and ten (10) inches, thence northerly on a line parallel with Eighth Avenue and a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirteen (13) feet and ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, said house being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-six (formerly Two Hundred and Thirty-eight) West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said William Fogg Heath by deed bearing even date with these presents, which are given to secure the payment of the purchase money of the said premises.—Dated New-York, October 6th, 1896.

WELTON C. PERRY, Referee.

W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 10 Wall Street, New-York City.

o7-2aw3wW&F&o29

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against EDMUND P. SHIELDS, Harriette S. D. Romeyn, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated September 11, 1896, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the ninth day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Thomas Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, (also called Aqueduct Avenue and formerly known as Ridge Street,) distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly from the point of intersection of said line with the northerly line of Saint James Street, (formerly called Pipe Street or Croton Avenue;) thence running northerly along the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, three hundred and eighty-nine feet, and five inches; thence easterly, at right angles with the said Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-six feet to the line of the Croton Aqueduct; thence southerly, along the line of the Croton Aqueduct, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches to land now or formerly of Elmer A. Allen; and thence westerly along the said land of Allen and at right angles or nearly so with Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches to the easterly line thereof, at the point or place of beginning. Containing two acres of land. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Edward P. Shields in and to the land in the said Macomb's Dam Road opposite the said property to the middle line of said road.—Dated September 15, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Friday, October 23rd, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 9, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

o10-2aw2wS&W&o28

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against REBECCA LICHTENSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and forty-five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet eight inches; thence westwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and forty-five feet to the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 29, 1896.

GEORGE M. BAYNE, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New-York.

s30-2aw3wW&F&o23

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against REBECCA LICHTENSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and forty-five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet eight inches; thence westwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and forty-five feet to the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 29, 1896.

GEORGE M. BAYNE, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New-York.

s30-2aw3wW&F&o23

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Richmond Hill, (letters must be directed "per Richmond Hill.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Christiania and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, French, and German ocean steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M for Haiti, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana.

TERSDAY.—At 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Carib Prince, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 2 PM for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Wordsworth; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., October 9, 1896.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-1aw6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McDOWELL, Administrators. my13-1aw6mW

## Notice to Mariners.

China Sea, Shanghai District. Tungsha Light Vessel. Temporary Fixed Light Replaced by a Revolving Light.

Notice is hereby given that the temporary fixed light of the Tungsha light vessel Newchwang has been replaced by a revolving light showing white flashes at intervals of half a minute. The light is elevated 35 feet above the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 11 nautical miles. The light vessel is painted red, with the word "Newchwang" in white on each side, and she has three masts, the main carrying a black ball. During thick or foggy weather a steam foghorn will be sounded at intervals of 10 seconds. By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE, Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1896.

## By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Witton, from New-York Sept. 30 for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. De Boer, from New-York Sept. 30 for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New-York Sept. 26 for Gothenburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Sept. 27 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Partia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Naples for New-York Oct. 10.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York Sept. 30, put in at Antwerp Oct. 11.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Sept. 26, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Oct. 2, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

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